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AMERY ORDERS STRICT WATCH ON MOVES BY INDIAN LEADERS; SIKHS BACKING INDEPENDENCE

Linlithgow Instructed to Stop Bombay Meet If Need Arises

BRITISH MUST LEAVE

Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, has been instructed by Colonel Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, to keep strict watch over the movements of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Nichi Nichi reported today, quoting a British broadcast heard in Canton, states Domei.

Colonel Amery, clearly reflecting the high-handed policy of Great Britain, the newspaper said, further has instructed Lord Linlithgow not to hesitate to suspend the Bombay convention of the Congress Party to be held on August 7, should the conferees go beyond the limit in criticizing Britain.

Similar strict instructions also have been issued regarding anti-British movements likely to be carried out by Mohammedans.

Sikhs Will Support Congress

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—Pointing out that the Sikhs will support the Indian National Congress Party's non-obedience movement, Tara Singh, leader of the Sikhs, declared today that no Sikh would oppose the National Congress movement in order to attain complete independence for India, according to a Lahore dispatch received here.

Simultaneously, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the National Congress Party said it would be a gross mistake for Britain to think that India would be thrown into a chaos should Britain withdraw its rule from India.

Meanwhile, it was also learned that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the National Congress Party, declared today that the immediate transfer of British rule to India would be a prerequisite to the opening of an Anglo-Indian negotiation.

Cripps Broadcast Hit

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—While leaders of the Indian Congress Party and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, continued their verbal battle, a report from Calcutta today revealed that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has criticized Sir Stafford's broadcast to the United States last week as injuring British-Indian relations more than any other Englishman could have done.

Meanwhile, it is believed that Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru totally will disregard the compromise proposal brought forward by Sir Tej Bonadur Sapru, chairman of the National Liberal Federation, since it is fundamentally contradictory to the Wardha resolution adopted by the Congress Party.

The seven-point proposal made by the chairman of the National Liberal Federation follows:

1. British Government must unequivocally declare India will have the fullest measure of self-government within one year after the war and the unhappy impression created by the withdrawal of Sir Stafford Cripps declaration must be removed.
2. Meanwhile, the British Government should declare that the Viceroy will be guided in all matters of policy by the collective advice of the Council, subject, of course, to scrupulous coordination between the Government of India and the British Government in matters affecting the protection of India against the enemy.
3. The home and finance portfolios should be transferred to Indian hands.
4. Official advisors in the provinces should be abolished.
5. The proposal to start civil disobedience should definitely be abandoned and all thoughts and energies must be directed to resisting the enemy.
6. Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammed Ali Jinnah and leaders of other parties should jointly call a conference to discuss, (1) settlement for period of the war and (2) setting up machinery for framing constitution for the future.
7. The Indian Government should render active assistance to call such a conference.

Too Big for Britain

By Yoshinori Horiguchi
Domei Correspondent

ZURICH, August 1.—The dramatic suggestion of Reginal Heber Parker, member of the Indian Council of State, that Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress Party should meet

(Continued on Page 2)

Slated for Mayor

General Ayao Kishimoto

NOW IS BEST CHANCE FOR INDIANS TO RISE

Golden Opportunity Should Not Be Missed, Declares Rash Behari Bose

Now is the best time for all the Indian people to rise for Indian independence, Rash Behari Bose, prominent Indian patriot, declared in a radio broadcast from a radio station in Bangkok Saturday night, the Nichi Nichi reported today from the Thai capital, states Domei.

Mr. Bose declared that with the world situation changing with surprising swiftness, the present affords the best opportunity for the Indian people to rise and work for independence for India, emphasizing that this chance, once missed, "there is no telling what will come tomorrow."

Britain is exerting every effort, he said, to draw India into the turmoil of war which rages between Britain and the United States and the Axis Powers. Britain is endeavoring to make a cat's-paw of the United States to oppress the leaders of the Congress party.

Japan has no ambitions regarding India and is driving Anglo-American influence from Asia and constructing a true Co-Prosperity Sphere for Asiatics by real cooperation. "Japan is no lier like Britain," he declared.

"Japanese Forces are now close to the eastern border of India," Mr. Bose declared. "They know all the positions of British military facilities, as well as the strength of British forces in India. The Japanese can crush the British troops at any time if they so desire to do. And yet the Japanese Forces refrain from taking drastic action only because they are waiting for the Indian people to stand up and fight for Indian independence of their own accord."

WUHAN AREAS ENFORCE STRICT PRICE CONTROL

Exchange of Old Fapi With New Notes Made Compulsory by Japanese Authorities

Domei

HANKOW, August 2—With the introduction of the new Central Reserve Bank notes into the Wuhan areas, a rigid price control of general commodities will be enforced by the Japanese military authorities, it was officially announced on July 30.

Compulsory exchange of the old fapi with the new notes will be made for two weeks commencing August 10 at the official rate of exchange; namely, two old fapi against one new fapi and 100 new fapi against 18 Japanese military scrips.

Retail prices at all the shops are required to be indicated in both the new fapi and the military scrips, while severe punishments will be enforced against anyone attempting to interfere with the policy to maintain the present price level.

Minister Hidaka Arrives

Minister Shinrokuro Hidaka connected with the Japanese Embassy at Nanking arrived from Nanking at a certain place in Japan to arrange certain matters with the Foreign Office in Tokyo, Domei reported Sunday, quoting a telephone message received from an undisclosed place, and added that the Minister left the unnamed point for Tokyo on Sunday morning.

GENERAL KISHIMOTO SEEN LIKELY CHOICE AS MAYOR OF TOKYO

Will Be Formally Recommended To Assembly at Plenary Session This Afternoon

SELECTION SEEN CERTAIN

Candidate Expects to Learn From Citizens—Held Important Positions in Army

General Ayao Kishimoto will be formally recommended to the Municipal Assembly of the City of Tokyo as candidate for mayorship of the capital at its plenary session to be opened at 2 p.m. this afternoon.

The appointment of General Kishimoto as Mayor of Tokyo is now believed certain as understanding has been fully reached with those members who, at first, opposed his selection. Upon his formal appointment, all members of the Assembly are expected to render him their fullest support in order that he may administer over the capital in accordance with the basic principle of the Imperial Rule Assistance movement.

Interviewed at his residence at Horinouchi, Suginami-ku, General Kishimoto remarked as follows, according to Asahi:

"I have no particular plan formulated as yet in the event that I am chosen Mayor of Tokyo and have consented to run for the office because all have asked me to assume the post. When I am appointed, I shall seek the opinions of various persons and at the same time expect to take up a study of various questions.

"I am in very good physical condition, and expect to obtain the cooperaton and guidance of all Tokyo citizens."

Career Given

General Kishimoto was born in 1879 in Okayama Prefecture as the second son of Yoshitoki Kishimoto, a samurai. In 1899, he was graduated from the Military Academy to be appointed in the next year Sub-Lieutenant of the Artillery. He was graduated from the Artillery and Engineering School and the Engineering Department of the Imperial University in 1903 and 1909, respectively. Up till his promotion to a General in August, 1936, he assumed many important posts including Chief of the Artillery Section of the War Ministry, Commander of the Fourth Field Artillery Regiment, Director of the Ordnance Bureau and Superintendent-General of the Technical Headquarters of the War Ministry. He was placed on the retired list in 1936.

The General, in recognition of his services at the front during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), was decorated with the Fifth Order of Golden Kite. He went abroad twice under Government orders. Since April, 1937, he has been the president of the Tokyo Engineering College, a private school.

NAVAL OFFICERS KILLED IN ASIA WAR ANNOUNCED

Takeda, Akiyama and Niwaguchi Met Glorious Death in Southwestern Pacific

The names of three officers of the Imperial Navy who sacrificed themselves in the War of Greater East Asia were announced by the Navy Ministry on Monday as follows:

Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Keiji Takeda was killed in the Southwestern Pacific operations on May 12. He is a graduate of the Chiba Medical College in 1937 and is survived by his mother and wife now living in Nando-cho, Ushigome-ku.

Staff-Paymaster Shin-ichi Akiyama, who sacrificed himself in the Southwestern Pacific area on May 12, is a native of Akasaka-ku, Tokyo, and a 1939 graduate of the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University. He is survived by his father living in Fukazawa-machi of Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Constructor Lieutenant-Commander Kazuo Niwaguchi, who was killed in the operations of the Southwestern Pacific on May 12, is a 1936 graduate of the Engineering Department of Tokyo Imperial University. He was a native of Ishikawa Prefecture and is survived by his father and wife residing in Den-enchofu of Omori-ku.

Ishiwata Arrives in Taihoku

Domei

TAIHOKU, August 2.—Sotaro Ishiwata, President of the Toa (East Asia) Economic Round-table Conference, arrived here today to attend the summer session of the Formosan Economic Round-table Conference and the inaugural meeting of the Formosan branch of the East Asia Economic Round-table Conference.

NEW DRIVE STARTS IN KINHWA SECTOR

Japanese Forces Close in on Chungking Divisions Massed in Chekiang Province—Cross Fengling Range in Summer Campaign

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, August 2.—Under the intense heat of the Chinese summer, crack Japanese troops which started a new campaign to clear out the remaining three or four enemy divisions in the sectors southwest of Kinhwa on July 29 have already crossed the steep Fengling range and are now putting pressure upon the enemy.

New Drive Opened

Crack units of Imperial Japanese Forces operating in Chekiang Province commenced a new campaign in the early dawn of July 29, and succeeded in surrounding three to four divisions of Chungking troops massed to the south and west of Kinhwa, it is reported from a certain Chekiang front by an Asahi correspondent.

The Tzekiang operation that has been under way since May for suppressing enemy forces in the Third War Zone, has been successfully carried out both in the Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces, giving serious blows to the enemy. The enemy troops were thus driven to mountain regions and in the meanwhile Japanese Forces prepared for a new attack aimed at their complete annihilation.

Thus, the new operations in the south and west of Kinhwa have started.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING KEYNOTE OF BURMA

New Administration Formed by Ba Maw Strengthens Policy, Says Homma

The line-up of the high officials of the new Burmese Central Administrative Organ, which was inaugurated on August 1 at Rangoon, shows that Burma has now become thoroughly anti-British, Kojiro Homma, of the second section of the South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, declared in an interview with the Asahi Shimbun, reports Domei

Mr. Homma, who was Vice-Consul at Rangoon until just 20 days before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, stated that the British were able to keep Burma disunited through party struggle for seats in the House of Representatives. He explained that prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, small independent parties marked the chief characteristic of the Burmese political world.

Many Small Parties

The House of Representatives consisted of 132 elected members of which more than 90 were Burmese and the remainder Indians, Europeans and Chinese, according to Mr. Homma. He pointed out that among the Burmese small parties were the rule making cooperation difficult.

He revealed that Dr. Ba Maw, the most influential person in Burmese politics, at the most had only 10 odd members in his Sinyethe Party while other leaders such as U. Saw had some 20 members and Dr. Thein Maung 30 members.

However, the Thakin Party, although having only three seats in the Lower House, was most outspoken against the British rule and was the mainspring of the anti-British movement. The party was also very popular among the farming class, Mr. Homma said.

When the European war broke out, Mr. Homma continued, Dr. Ba Maw, taking advantage of the opportunity, formed a league for Burma's liberty.

Makes Declaration

Later in the House of Representatives, Dr. Ba Maw declared that the Burmese people should realize that Japan is at war with China to free the oppressed peoples of East Asia, he said.

Because of this declaration, Dr. Ba Maw was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and when his term expired in June last year, he was told by the British authorities that he would be set free if he would retire from the anti-British movement, according to Mr. Homma.

Dr. Ba Maw, however, declined to accept the offer and he was imprisoned again. Immediately thereafter, the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Without delay, the Governor-General, desiring to suppress the movement for "Burma for the Burmese," brought pressure on various political parties and restricted their activities, Mr. Homma stated.

During this period of British persecution, many Burmese patriots had suffered untold hardships, but their trial ended with the Japanese occupation of Burma, he said. Now, Mr. Homma declared, the establishment of New Burma is realized with the creation of the Central Administrative Organ under Dr. Ba Maw.

YOSHIZAWA AMAZED BY CHANGES IN JAVA

Japanese Ambassador to F.I.C. Recalls Memoirs on Visit To Batavia

Expressing surprise at the change prevailing in Batavia, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who arrived in Java on August 1 from Shonan City, stated. "Batavia is certainly different from a year ago when I represented my Government and made every effort possible to negotiate a new Dutch East Indies-Japanese Commercial Treaty," according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Batavia quoted by Domei.

The Nichi Nichi report said that Ambassador Yoshizawa made an inspection tour of Batavia and Tandjong Priok where the Japanese authorities have already restored numerous facilities and the island's manifold industries hum with renewed activity.

The Japanese Ambassador recalled how he as well as the manager of the Nichi Nichi branch office in Batavia were forced to undergo humiliations following the collapse of the Dutch East Indies-Japanese negotiations.

However, Ambassador Yoshizawa said his visit to present Batavia is pleasant as compared to last year's rigid unfriendly atmosphere which has changed completely to a friendly one.

The Ambassador was scheduled to visit the Japanese military hospital and then visit the famous Batavia Museum on Sunday

FAMOUS TEMPLE BELL TO BECOME SCRAP IRON

Hour Striker at Noted Kyoto Temple Will Be Contributed To Help Metal Drive

The large temple bell, made by the noted bell-maker Kunitsugu Sanjo, which has served as a means of letting the people know the time for many years at the famed Chio-in Buddhist temple in Kyoto, is to be dismantled and scrapped and the iron contributed to the national cause of salvaging all kinds of metal, according to a telephone message received from Kyoto by Domei on Sunday.

The bell, the news agency states, ranks in artistic value with the officially designated national treasures and was one of the sights of the temple through the Tokugawa, Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras.

This morning, a special grand-scale service is to be held at the temple marking the dismantling of the bell. Chief Priest Entatsu Kobayashi will officiate.

The Nippon Motion Picture Company will make a film of the service and dismantling, Domei understands.

Gloucester Inspects Mombasa

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—The Duke of Gloucester visited Port Mombasa, Kenya, on July 30 to inspect British military facilities in the British East African colony, according to a dispatch from Nairobi, Kenya, received here today.

CRITICAL DISUNITIES DISTURB WAR PLANS FOR UNITED NATIONS

Cripps' Statement Puzzles Allies Of Real Intentions of Creating Second Front

ANGLO-U.S. BLOC DISAGREE

Joint Cooperation Just Fake—London Ired by Washington Wooing Argentina

Domei

ZURICH, August 1.—Commenting on Sir Stafford Cripps' statement that the British Government "has intentions" concerning the second front, observers closely following developments in London, declared that the United Nations have become more deeply entangled in a web of dilemma of their own weaving.

Sir Stafford's statement is interpreted variously, some seeing therein a conclusive pledge to undertake the second front while others are considering it non-committal.

Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov's call at the White House, Ivan Maisky's exposure of the situation before the closed meeting of British Parliamentarians under the chairmanship of Percy Harris, and Stalin's dramatic "don't retreat" order served to emphasize the crisis facing the Soviet Union. The collapse of the Soviet Union will admittedly have decisive consequences, the observers said.

Britain, U.S. at Odds

The Anglo-American camp has been thrown into utter confusion, not necessarily because of their war reverses on all fronts, but because there has arisen recently many hitches and misunderstandings between the war activities of the United States and Britain, the Asahi special dispatch from Buenos Aires dated August 1 reveals.

The so-called Anglo-American joint war action, declares the dispatch, will prove a genuine fake when its inside working is surveyed. There is hardly any close connection so far in the individual war acts of the two nations, while there are remarkable frictions between them both in India and South America. The salient points of the Asahi dispatch follow:

Britain Disapproves

The United States is now anxiously persuading Argentina to give up its firm policy of strict neutrality. All possible measures are being applied by the United States to force Argentina to join her. This move, however, does not meet with the approval of Britain which has large economic interests in Argentina. Britain knows very well that if Argentina follows the dictates of the United States and allows American influence to prevail over the whole country, Britain will have scanty hope of ever driving out the influence. Then again, Argentina under the sway of the American policy, will not be able to supply foodstuffs to Britain, it is also feared.

The case is practically the same in India. The knotty Indian problem for Britain had from the first much possibility of being utilized by the United States to enable her to establish her influence in India in place of Britain. So it is very natural that the United States' mediation in the Indian question sometimes looked pro-British and at other times quite the reverse. The United States is putting up her own activity, much to the consternation of Britain, what with the dispatch to India of the personal envoy of President Roosevelt and an American economic mission.

Coming to the internal troubles in the United States, the first two important problems are the threat of vicious inflation and the need of a patriotic spirit among the nation.

Indifferent Attitude

The question of inflation is more or less a world-wide problem. The question, however, is not being seriously considered in the United States despite the loud appeals of Roosevelt. The Congress, whose chief concern is said to be how to please the farming population in order to have as many votes at the time of election, is seemingly indifferent to the question of inflation. No wonder, when the budget for the establishment of a price bureau was submitted to the House of Representatives, the sum demanded for it was cut to a large extent.

Then came the raise of the rates of income tax, but the desired effect to check inflation was nothing but indirect. Inflation is best prevented through the pegging of wages and the encouragement of savings among the nation but both these measures will never be tolerated by the citizens of the United States.

As to the enhancement of the patriotic spirit among the nation, the Government's leaders are exerting themselves, but with very unsatisfactory results. It is indeed out of the question for such a people as the Americans to have such a self-sacrificing spirit as all the Japa-

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SOVIET TROOPERS IN RETREAT BEFORE DETERMINED ASSAULTS OF AXIS IN DON RIVER SECTOR

Rostov Finds Better Living Under Reich

The citizens of Rostov, now under German administration, are enjoying their lives much better than when they were ruled by the Soviets, a Nichi Nichi correspondent declares in his dispatch from Rostov dated August 1, which gives a brief account of the correspondent's visit of the city.

The Nichi Nichi correspondent, on encountering an aged Russian hobbling along a ruined street with the support of a cane, asked him if he had enjoyed the Soviet administration of the city. The old man, without directly answering the interlocutor, said as if to himself: "That fellow be damned! He ran away with all my belongings which contained some important articles bequeathed from my ancestors." So saying the man turned aside his face and his mouth twitched in a convulsive manner.

At a corner of the waterfront, the correspondent met crowds of people rummaging in a big mound of rock-salt. Thousands of Rostov citizens, with the permission of the German authorities, were searching for something in the mound. If someone found dried fish or something similar, they were applauded by the others.

The correspondent then proceeded to a bridge spanning the Don River and found about 10 war prisoners working under the superintendence of a few young Ukrainian youths. The neighborhood was littered with damaged tanks, guns and armored cars, all left behind by the Soviet defenders of the city. The young men were ordering the prisoners to clear away the abandoned war weapons.

These young men, it was revealed, offered their services to the Germans on their own initiative. Some of their brethren had already crossed the Don River to join the German speed forces.

The correspondent, on his visit of the occupied city of Rostov, was surprised to learn that a certain German officer had remained in hiding in the city for eight months since last winter. The officer, finding his way of withdrawal blocked, first hid himself in an air defense dug-out. The next day he had to have something to eat, so he daringly left the dug-out and fortunately met a kind-hearted woman under whose care the officer continued to live in Rostov. When the recent German attack was directed to the city this officer greatly facilitated the German forces' operations, it was said.

CHINESE TRADERS ASSET FOR SOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Creation of Merchant Association in Medan Seen in Cooperation, Says Yomiuri

Chinese merchants, under the proper guidance of the Japanese people, will greatly contribute to the development of the Southern Regions, both industrially and economically, the Yomiuri editorially declared today commenting on the recent establishment of a Chinese Merchant Association at Medan, in Sumatra, and the orgainzation's announcement of full cooperation with Japan.

Regardless of their past anti-Japanese activities, the journal said, the Japanese people should now abandon all hostility toward these Chinese overseas merchants, since they have offered their allegiance to the Japanese military authorities.

The Yomiuri pointed out that Chinese overseas merchants have established competent collective and distributing trade organs in the Southern Regions.

The newspaper warned that the Chinese should realize that their true prosperity can be brought about only through close cooperation with the Japanese authorities.

GRAND ASSEMBLY OPENED

Government of Mongolia Convenes 3-Day Session at Kalgan

The Fifth Grand Assembly of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia opened today at Kalgan for three days under the chairmanship of President Prince Teh, according to an Asahi report from Kalgan, reports Domei.

The present meeting was opened in order to decide the successors to President Prince Teh, Vice-Presidents Li Shou-hsin and Yu Pinching as their three-year terms of office come to an end on August 31 in accordance with the Mongolian Constitution.

Bitter Resistance Made By Timoshenko Troops Prove Unavailing

BAKU OIL IN DANGER

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 2.—Although the Soviet forces in the Don River curve area are strongly resisting the Axis attack, the situation in the southern district is said to have developed unfavorable for the troops under the command of Marshal Simon Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Army in the Eastern Front, it is reported by Reuters from Moscow. Meanwhile, the Soviet side admits that within the last 24 hours, the Soviet forces had to retreat three times.

It is also reported that Tilehoryetskaia, junction of the Stalingrad-Novoloshisk Railway and the Rostov-Baku Railway, is being threatened as well as the Kuban oil fields by the Germans.

Moreover, it is reported that the Soviet forces have already withdrawn from the Baku coast for the purpose of forming a stronger defense line.

In the light of this fact, military experts declare the situation in the northern Caucasus has thus developed very unfavorable for the Soviet forces.

Cairo, Port Said Hit

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, August 2.—Axis air forces bombed Cairo and Port Said yesterday, following the raid on Cairo on the previous day, and caused considerable damages to several Allied ships in the harbor of Port Said and its port facilities, it is reported from Cairo.

Because of the air raid on Port Said, an air raid alarm was sounded at Alexandria and the entire Suez Canal area, and the Nile Delta region has been placed in extreme tension.

815 Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 2.—German Luftwaffe destroyed 815 Soviet planes of which 642 were shot down in aerial combats during a period from July 21 to July 31, the High Command communique disclosed today.

Sixty-six Soviet planes were shot down by German anti-aircraft guns, 11 by army formations and the remainder were destroyed on the ground, the German war communique revealed, adding, during the same period, 61 German planes were lost.

The High Command said that German motorized formations and infantry divisions continued to pursue the Red Army toward the Kuban River in the southern sector of the eastern front, breaking stubborn enemy resistance at various places, while formations of Luftwaffe supported the German advance.

Along the great bend of the Don River, combined German and Italian forces took a Soviet bridge-head, the communique added. Meanwhile German planes staged night attacks upon the Volga River shipping, sinking five ferry transports.

During the period from July 23 to August 1, one German tank corps destroyed 482 enemy tanks in the area northwest of Kaltsh.

On the Egyptian front, German bombers attacked the Heliopolis airdrome situated northeast of Cairo, dropping numerous bombs on military installations. Ten enemy planes on the ground and several hangars were set ablaze, the High Command communique added.

Rear Lines Raided

Domei

ROME, August 2.—Formations of Italian planes carried out successful attacks against the enemy rear lines, in particular against enemy airdromes situated at Burg el Arab, Akubir and el Amiriyael, causing huge fires to break out, the High Command communique revealed.

The communique also disclosed that German fighters shot down two enemy planes in aerial combats.

Meanwhile Italian anti-aircraft batteries brought down another British plane attempting to raid Tobruk while Axis air forces carried out repeated bombing raids on the Mecabba airdrome on the island of Malta, the High Command communique added.

Norwich Heavily Hit

Domei

BERLIN, August 2.—In the Battle of Britain, the Luftwaffe last night dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on military installations in

(Continued on Page 2)

RELIEF TO PEOPLE OF HONGKONG SEEN

Question of Hongkongers' Welfare Now Under Study, States Lieut.-General Isogai

Domei

HONGKONG, August 1.—Although there may be some persons who have been affected adversely by the recent lowering of the value of the Hongkong dollar, the military administration is deeply concerned over the welfare of the people and is studying measures for their relief, declared Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General, at the administration headquarters today.

Asked if the administration will institute a system of price pegging in Hongkong, he stated that the problem would be dealt with before there was any indication of inflation.

Lieutenant-General Isogai emphasized, however, that the people should not rely upon the administration too much for relief but should make individual efforts to adjust themselves to the new scrip system.

The Government-General will meet all demands for scrips, and will provide for the increase of individual income in scrips by absorbing as many people as possible in government and civilian enterprises, he explained.

Furthermore, for those whose incomes cannot be adequately increased, steps will be taken for them to return to their respective local districts, where they may be able to carry on their businesses, Lieutenant-General Isogai said.

As for the rest of the people, relief measures already have been prepared, Lieutenant-General Isogai revealed.

Soviets Retreating Before Axis Attacks

(Continued From Page 1)

Norwich, the High Command announced today. All the German planes returned safely to their bases.

The communique revealed that the aerial assault was undertaken in several waves and that thousands of incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped on factories situated close to the center of the town, causing a great number of extensive fires.

Big Struggle Reported

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, August 1.—The great battle at Kalatch, west of Stalingrad, which is said to have been the most fierce since the beginning of the German-Soviet war is still being desperately fought between the two armies.

The Soviet forces are holding the west shore of the Don River curve as the last defense position to prevent the advance of the German troops to Stalingrad, and there the fighting is most fierce. On the other hand, Marshal Fedor von Bok, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in the Eastern Front, is sending new tank and infantry units to the front, determined to bring the battle to an early decision.

In this battle the German air force is severely attacking the enemy land units, and the annihilation of the Soviet forces on the west shore of the Don River is expected to come soon. Meanwhile, at the mouth of the Don River, German units have succeeded in occupying Azov.

Red Star Exhorts Army

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—The Soviet history and the Soviet state cannot allow the Red army to retreat further, for it means the end of the Soviet Union, declared the "Red Star," journal of the Red Army, today, according to United Press reports from Moscow.

The fact that the Soviet Information Office has admitted in its communique the penetration of German forces through the Soviet positions south and southeast of Bataisk, 10 kilometers south of Rostov, means that the crisis of Caucasus is here, the Red Star stressed.

The journal exhorted the Red Army not to give a step to the enemy, "no position must be abandoned while one man is still alive."

KOA COMMERCIAL LEAGUE TO HOLD TRAINING MEET

For the purpose of installing the commercial and industrial leaders of Japan with the spirit of building Asia under the present wartime situation, the Koa Commercial and Industrial Federation, with the support of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council, will sponsor a large training meet at various places around Mount Fuji, including the Ito Peninsula and Tagonoura, from August 8 to 15, according to Domei.

Lecturers at the meet will include General Sadao Araki, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioten, Vice-Admiral Yoshisaburo Hamada, Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Etsusaburo Shina, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, Kazue Kuwashima, head of the Planning Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council, Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency and other prominent authorities.

Courses and lectures at the meet will be held on the historical meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, leadership of the Greater Asia races, studies on the political and economic conditions in the South Seas, studies on the southward movement of the small and medium-sized industries of Japan, short courses on the southern languages, etc.

Press Comments

Monday, August 3

YOMIURI—Volteface of Chinese in Southern Regions
MIYAKO—New Burma Makes Start
NICHI NICHI—Self-Sustenance in Foodstuffs

Volteface of Chinese in Southern Regions

YOMIURI—The Chinese residents in Sumatra who are said to hold the economic leadership there have dissolved their past divisive organizations, and forming a Medan Chinese Association, have pledged not only to cooperate fully with the Japanese Military Administration but also to do their bit for the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. And as a proof of their sincerity, they have sent a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek urging him to retire from public life and to conclude a general peace with Japan.

We do not mean to exclude them simply because they are Chinese overseas merchants and settlers, nor do we regard them as our enemy, for they are a part of the East Asiatic races.

Inasmuch as the War of Greater East Asia is being prosecuted for the emancipation of all the Asiatic races, there is no reason why good Chinese overseas merchants and settlers should be excluded from the bliss of emancipation.

However, generally Chinese overseas merchants and settlers in the past were anti-Japanese. At least they were strongly tinged with this tendency, and insofar as the Chinese in the Southern Regions were concerned, practically all of them were the sympathizers of Chiang Kai-shek and danced to the British and American pipe as their cat's-paws.

This was not only attributable to the fact that most of them hail from Kwangtung and Fukien provinces where the people have been traditionally anti-Japanese but also to the fact that the Chinese overseas merchants and settlers are wont to conform to the leading influences of the districts where they live for the purpose of protecting themselves.

Perhaps, the Chinese overseas merchants, who desired to seek their peaceful life in the broad laps of the United States and Britain whom they regarded as the two strongest Powers in the world, had never dreamed that Japan would drive them out, as she did, from the whole of East Asia within the short period of six months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but it has developed before their eyes as an indisputable reality.

In view of this glaring fact, it is not to be wondered at that the Chinese overseas merchants should, all of a sudden, chuck away their dependence on Britain and the United States and convert themselves into pro-Japanese.

The Chinese overseas merchants and settlers in Thailand, Burma and French Indo-China have already reorganized their organizations, replacing their leaders and have sworn allegiance to the Japanese Military Administrations, and the Chinese overseas merchants in the Malay Peninsula have gone the length of making a monetary donation to the Japanese Military Administration in token of their faithfulness to the Japanese.

However, it is necessary for us to observe carefully whether the volteface made by them is based upon the awakening of their racial consciousness or upon the sense of improvisation arising from their peculiar character without being glamored by the passing events.

The Chinese overseas merchants have amassed remarkable economic power in the Southern Regions, and the network of their distribution system is really praiseworthy, and, needless to say, these can be very well used by us for the development of natural resources in the Southern Regions. But, we should certainly be careful not to consider the question of the Chinese overseas merchants in the Southern Regions in the economic phase only.

However, we do not mean to suggest that we should eye them with suspicion unnecessarily, nor do we propose to exercise any sort of pressure against them. What we want to impress upon them is that they should fully realize that they cannot hope for their security by camouflaging or by an act of temporary expediency. Before the great principle of the rehabilitation of Greater East Asia, no deception shall be permitted to exist, either singly or collectively.

New Burma Makes Start

MIYAKO—A newly born Burmese Central Administration headed by Dr. Ba Maw has made a brilliant first step forward under the tutelage of the Japanese Military Administration.

The 17,000,000 populace of Burma who had been wriggling during the past half century under the stress and burden of British exploitation have now been freed from the British yoke and have now risen on their own feet to cooperate closely for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with the slogan "Burma for the Burmese."

All the members of the new Central Administration, including Dr. Ba Maw, are all firebrands, who have been fighting hard for many years against British oppression. Casting by the board their past political differences, these leaders have now joined their hands for the construction of Burma for the Burmese", and we have not the slightest doubt that they will succeed in reaching their goal.

At the inauguration ceremony of the new Burmese Central Administration, Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to Burma, stated: "It is my infallible policy to have the people of Burma conduct their own administration, and I have strived to realize this policy not only in the organization and the scope of power of the new Central Administration but will continue to do so in the construction of the system of local government." The General also stated: "Japan will extend unstinted support to Burma for the construction of 'Burma for the Burmese' and she hopes that the day will come as speedily as possible when this will be realized."

By making the foregoing statement Lieutenant-General Iida certainly voiced the honest sentiment of the entire Japanese people, and we sincerely hope that the leaders of Burma and the entire Burmese people will clearly understand Japan's position and responsibility in East Asia and that they will realize "Burma for the Burmese" by showing even closer collaboration to Japan than they have shown during the past six months.

Situated next door to Burma, India is in close relationship with Burma economically, politically and in the field of thought while Burma by cooperating with the Japanese Forces, has shaken off the British shackles before India, rising to their feet for the construction of "Burma for the Burmese."

We dare say this bare fact will have a far-reaching moral effect upon the entire Indian people, and it is not difficult to imagine that the anti-British campaign in India will be greatly intensified stimulated by the new start made by Burma.

It is only natural that anti-British sentiment is mounting daily in India in spite of the fact that Britain is trying to checkmate the anti-British movement by all conceivable methods, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the time has fully ripened for India's indepedence.

Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida also observed "The Japanese Army also respects the Indian people in a similar manner as it does the Burmese people and is desirous of enabling India to realize her independence." He also added: "It is very easy for Japan to clear out British and American influence from India by one fell swoop, but considering the calamities of war that will necessarily be wrought upon the Indian people, Japan is refraining from taking this decision and that's all." These words of Lieutenant-General Iida should be carefully musticated by Britain, the United States and India.

The British forces who were driven out of Burma have thrown innocent Indians and Burmese into indescribable miseries and hardships by indiscriminate bombing, and compared with Japan's stand, as indicated by Lieutenant-General Iida, there is a difference as between a devil and Buddha.

Understanding correctly the true intentions of Japan and the new developments that are taking place in the international situation, the Indians should grasp this unique opportunity and rise up to satisfy their age-long desire for independence.

Self-Sustenance in Foodstuffs

NICHI NICHI—Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino predicted a bumper rice crop for this year in a speech delivered in Sendai, which is a source of great pleasure to note.

Weeding and prevention of rice blight is just as important as rain for a bumper crop. Now is the time to weed and to prevent rice blight, and if we do not act promptly, we will be too late. And to do all this we must have sufficient hands.

It is, therefore, most timely that the Education Ministry has decided to mobilize some of the students on summer vacation to help the farmers in this work, though the proposed plan is rather small in scale.

Thanks to the undaunted spirit of the soldiers, whenever there is a shortage of rice in Japan, we can get supplies from the Southern Regions, but we should not be too easy-going on this account. Grasses must be weeded and rice blight prevented in order to get the largest output of rice in Japan.

We are very glad to hear that the demand and supply of rice can be adjusted. We sincerely hope that the supply of vegetables and fish will also be increased. Coordinated collection and distribution of these foodstuffs are the way of control, but it is no use sticking to fast and hard-rules. The bloc system now in vogue should also be done away with to effect smoother distribution of food. The exercise of control should be given more elasticity.

Violation of control should be shunned, but at the same time the Government officials should see to it that control is prosecuted in such a manner that people will be satisfied with it.

PHILIPPINES BOOST TAX ON COMMODITY

Japanese Authorities Make Move to Finance Reconstruction Activities

Domei

MANILA, August 2.—To further increase the revenue in order to finance various reconstruction activities, the Philippine Administrative Government has decided to raise different taxes.

Details of the new tax increase plan, which was formally approved by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines on July 28, are as follows:

1. Radio Registration Tax. . . The present tax rate has been raised by 100 per cent, effective July 24.

2. Aliens' Registration Tax. . . The present tax, which was equal and uniform for all aliens to be registered has been newly subjected to a sliding scale, ranging from one peso to 10 pesos per year according to the amount of incomes of the aliens concerned. This new system took effect on July 24.

3. Special Consumption Tax of Alcoholic Drinks and Fuel Alcohol. . . By the new tax system, the consumption tax on beer has been raised from four cents per small bottle to six cents, while the alcohol consumption tax, which heretofore was imposed only on gasoline, has been newly levied on fuel alcohol. The present tax took effect as from August 1.

The Philippine Administrative Government estimates that the Government revenue will gain from 600,000 pesos to 700,000 pesos at the present tax increase.

Amery Orders Watch Over Indian Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek or Josef Stalin, regarding the Indian independence question is an indication that Britain has lost it's ability to settle the problem by itself.

Mr. Parker would not have made the suggestion if the British were able to settle the problem alone. The British government, through him, appears to be endeavoring to stress the fact that the Indian question involves the fate of the Allies.

The outcome of Mr. Parker's suggestion and the decision of the Indian National Congress Party at its meeting on August 7 will have vital bearing on the future of India.

Recognition of Independence Asked

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—It was revealed here today in a Bombay dispatch that the Secretary of the Indian Communist Party, has sent a message to similar organizations in the United States and Britain asking for their recognition of the Indian national independence movement.

Movement Pushed

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, July 31.—Reflecting the growing intensity of the Indian independence movement among Indian residents in Shonan Island and throughout the Malay Peninsula centering around the Malay Chapter of the Indian Independence League, the Patriotic Indian Society of Shonan Island has decided to broadcast daily addresses to compatriots at home from August 1 in order to bolster the independence campaign.

The daily radio program which will be sent out from the broadcasting station here to India, will include current news, topics and tidings from the Indian residents in Shonan Island and the Malay Peninsula to their people at home, and will be broadcast between 10:30 p.m. and 1:40 a.m. (Tokyo time), on a wave length of 12,000 kilocycles.

On August 1, the first day of the broadcast, an address by the chief of the enlightenment department of the Malay Chapter of the Indian Independence League will be featured.

Japanese Woman Escapes From Chungking With Chinese Husband to Work for Amity

Prompted by her inner desire to serve the cause of peace between Japan and China, a 35-year-old Japanese women has finally succeeded in escaping from Chungking with her Chinese husband, who was an official of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, together with her two chidren, reports a Yomiuri dispatch dated Saturday from Nanking.

She is Mrs. Mieko Hashimoto, a native of Tokyo, and the wife of an official of the Central Reserve Bank of China, Nanking. Together with her husband and her two sons, 18 and 14 years old respectively, and three relatives, Mrs. Hashimoto disguised as a refugee, deserted from Chungking on the night of March 19. In a junk, the party sailed down the Yangtze River and managed to reach Hanow through Manhsien after one month of hard travelling.

Her husband was a 1932 graduate of the Tokyo University of Commerce and she married him at that time. To the Yomiuri reporter she said:

"As a Japanese woman, I thought it my duty to awaken my husband to the cause of Sino-Japanese peace, and was awaiting the opportunity of escaping from Chungking. At last we deserted the Chiang Kai-shek's capital on the night of March 19 and on the way we suffered indescribable hardships. One day we were subjected to more than 20 challenges from the Chungking troops. However we were able to reach Hankow and then Nanking.

"Because of an acute shortage of daily necessities, Chungking citizens are leading a miserable life. The shortage is particularly remarkable in metals and chemicals. As a result, anti-war sentiment is prevailing among the citizens, although General Chiang is crying for the populace's support to continue resistance against Japan."

Kind Treatment Extended

The warm, considerate treatment extended by the Japanese Army authorities in the Philippines to the Filipino war captives is well evidenced here. Top: Physical welfare is strictly attended to with periodical examinations. Above: After a busy day, the prisoners enjoy an interval of gay cameraderie as they listen to a radio broadcast. (Photos passed by War Ministry)

Critical Disunities Disturb War Plans For United Nations

(Continued From Page 1)

nese have especially under the wartime requirements. It is worthy of note in this connection that there has recently been formed a faction called New Isolationists among the ranks of the Republicans.

Real Situation Bared

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, August 2.—The recent issue of the Economist published in London, pointed out that there is something very serious and dangerous in the hopeful expectation for the British Empire and the Allied nations as regards the future of the present war, although there seems to be quite a large number of persons, who predict that while the British and Americans may lose militarily, they would win the final victory economically.

This article has caused quite a sensation among the enlightened people of the Allied nations. In substance the article says as follows:

"As far as the present strength of the Allied nations is concerned, it is very dangerous to immediately materialize the opening of a second front because of the lack of preparation. For the British Empire and the United States, it is necessary first of all to expedite preparations for opening a second front, and also the United States must send more arms and troops to Europe than she did in the past.

"For opening a new front in Europe, at least 4,000,000 troops are required but unfortunately, the Allied nations are unable to dispatch such a large number of soldiers as their troops are now in the course of being mobilized and trained. In a nutshell the Allies had to send 1,000,000 troops for the defense of West Africa, Suez, India and the Caucasus.

Allies Weak Materially

"As regards airplanes, tanks, ships and other necessities the Allies possess only one-half of what is necessary to be shipped to Europe. Then take, for instance, the case of British troops. We ask what percentage of the British troops is trained for landing on enemy territory.

"Thus, not only the material preparation is lacking for opening a second front, but also both the British and American Governments are showing their lack of sincerity as regards the question of opening a second front. It makes one think the opening of a second front is only a propaganda for merely easing their own mind.

"For invading a foreign territory to open a second front, it is of the first importance to perfect the defense of the homeland. But it cannot be said that England is perfectly defended. That is to say, if the Soviet repeats the present defeat, Germany will carry out the landing of her troops on England. Then Britain would be put in a serious consternation. That will mean that the British Empire which had already lost her influence in the Southern Pacific will have West Asia and Africa also placed under the Axis control. That spells after all the downfall of the British Empire, and the break up of the Soviet Union.

"In short, the realization of a second front is impossible. If there is a way for materializing a second front, that will be nothing but the cooperation of the United States bearing all possible sacrifices for the sake of her ally. It is doubtful at any rate that the result of the present World War would be the same as that of the first World War."

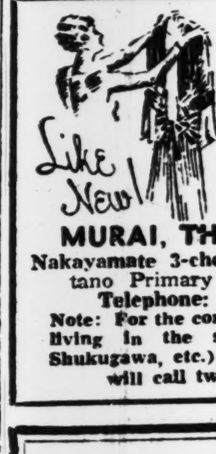
SPECIAL COURSE FOR GIRLS

High School Pupils Learn to Take Care of Infants

For the benefit of senior pupils of girls' high schools, or rather future mothers, a five days' training course in care of infants was started Saturday under the sponsorship of the Population Bureau of Tokyo Municipality, reports Domei.

Some 900 pupils from prefectural, municipal, and other girls' high schools are expected to receive training in groups of 5 to 8 at various nursing homes, maternity hospitals, and mothers' homes throughout the city.

The first day's lesson was on how to carry babies. All the pupils seemed to enjoy the lesson, it is reported.



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EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF JAPANESE ABROAD SET

5-Year Plan Formulated to Provide Them With Schooling Facilities in Japan

For the education of the children of Japanese abroad, a five-year concrete plan was formulatedly the International Department of the Japan Educational Association to be recommended shortly to the Education, Overseas and other concerned Ministries, reports the Miyako this morning.

The salient points of the scheme decided upon by the Overseas Education Development Committee appointed by the International Department of the Association follow:

1. For the purpose of providing supplementary education for the children of Japanese overseas who return to Japan, five institutions will be established in Tokyo and other places. Of these three will be for accommodating 150 secondary school students respectively and two will be for national school children.

2. The establishment of 40 dormitories. For the children of Japanese left behind by their parents who have gone abroad or those children returning to Japan for education, the dormitories will be established in 40 places, throughout the country, and will each accommodate 30 children.

3. Promotion of welfare of school teachers on the spot. With the object of raising the level of education on the spot, welfare institution will be established to facilitate the training and employment of able school teachers.

With the approval expected to be obtained from the ministries concerned the large-scale education plan for the children of overseas Japanese is expected to be put into practice from 1943.

In this connection, Masanori Oshima, chief of the International Department of the Association told the Miyako on Sunday that with the willing support and approval of financial circles and ministries concerned we are devoting ourselves toward the realization of the plan of which necessity has increased with the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia.

U.S. Merchantman Sunk

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—The U.S. Navy Department announced yesterday that a medium American merchantman was torpedoed and sunk by the enemy off the Atlantic coast of South America, according to a telegram received here from Washington.

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WAR PRISONERS CONTENTED

A varied assortment of war prisoners, including Britishers, Dutchmen, Australians, New Zealanders and Americans, are now employed at machine shops in Batavia cheerfully and willingly engaged in repairing engines, satisfied with their pay and food and leading a happy, contented life, the Miyako reported from Batavia today, reports Domei.

Meanwhile, selected Javanese native volunteers, formerly prisoners, are now being trained to serve in anti-aircraft artillery corps in defense of their own country under the close supervision of Japanese officers, an Asahi dispatch reports.

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BA MAW PLEDGES TO COOPERATE WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH JAPAN IN SETTING UP ASIATIC SPHERE

Policy of New Administration to Be Guided By 4 Principles

NEW PARTY CREATED

Indian People Must Follow Example of Burmese People, Says Leader

On the day of the establishment of the central administration of Burma, Dr. Ba Maw, head of the organization, in a press interview with a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Rangoon declared that the administration will wholeheartedly cooperate with Japan to bring the war to a successful conclusion and to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, states Domei.

Following is the gist of the questions and answers exchanged at the interview.

Q. What is the guiding principle for building Burma?

A. There are four principles. The first is to drive out Anglo-American influences from this country in cooperation with Japan. The second is to lay the foundation for Burma as one of the links in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The third is to organize the entire country in such a way that it can meet these two requirements. And the last is to restore Burma rapidly.

Q. What do you expect to do first?

A. The restoration of peace and order.

Q. How is the financial condition? We understand it may be necessary to minimize all expenses in which case the execution of political measures may possibly be hindered.

A. That is true. But it is also true that there are certain branches of work that will receive more appropriations than before. Furthermore, no money will be spent on unproductive enterprises. In return for economic aid from Japan Burma must exert her best efforts to increase production.

Q. Prices are on their upward trend these days. Are not the people suffering from the rising commodity prices?

A. We have provided a Commodity Control Office in the new central admiistration, and will regulate commodities and prices as effectively as possible.

Q. Have you any plan to promote the spiritual side of the nation in the present emergency?

A. Two Thakin Parties and my party have united into "Dobama Sinyetha" which I am going to head, and this new party will aim to keep the spirit of the nation high.

Q. Racial problems and Indian independence await your guidance. How do you respond to them?

A. There have been many minorities in Burma in the past, but they are now all absorbed in the Burmese race. Though some would still discriminate between pure Burmese and Kachins, leaders ignore it. Strictly speaking, I myself have in me Talaing blood.

As for Indian independence, I should like the Indians to take me as an example and stand up against Britain. All Burmese will be only too glad to cooperate with them.

DEBT SETTLEMENT LAW ENFORCED IN PHILIPPINES

Four-Point Regulation Is Issued By Japanese Military Administration

Domei

MANILA, August 1.—With the commencement from today of the liquidation of foreign banks of enemy character, the Japanese military administration here issued a 4-point regulation in connection with the collection of assets.

The regulations are:

1. All debtors, irrespective of the nature of individual contracts, shall settle debts by September 30. All debts not settled by the period designated shall be levied an arrear interest of 3 per cent per annum, with the exception of special cases.

2. All assets in foreign currencies shall be collected at the exchange quotation of last year.

3. In case bills or securities have been lost or burnt, settlement of debts shall be made according to records kept by banks, with the exception of cases where the debtor is able to furnish counter-evidence.

4. The objects of mortgage, in principle, will be disposed of by auction, but if there be some specific contract, the mortgages shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

Japanese Air Force Pounds Port Darwin In Severest Attack

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Port Darwin, the enemy air and naval base in northern Australia, was again heavily bombed by the Japanese air force yesterday, it was announced today by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, according to a dispatch from Melbourne reaching here. It is reported to be the heaviest air raid carried out on Port Darwin by the Japanese airmen the dispatch added.

NEW DAWN ARRIVES FOR A FREE BURMA

Great Changes Are Already Conspicuous in Attitude of The People

EVIL HABITS ALL DISCARDED

Work Conducted by Imperial Forces Makes Most Favorable Impression

With all arrangements for their long cherished desire for a Burma for the Burmese having been completed with the formation of the Central Administrative Organ, great changes in the attitude of the Burmese are already conspicuous.

First and foremost, the internal strife caused by racial prejudice is fast disappearing and spurred by the action which is being taken by the Imperial Forces in the pacification work, there is a marked movement among the native inhabitants to do away with their evil customs and become as diligent and industrious as possible. Already their erstwhile habit of idly wasting time has been entirely done away with and in its place there is a predominant desire to accomplish useful undertakings.

In this connection, a Domei dispatch from Rangoon dated August 1 gives a most interesting picture of present-day Burma and a detailed account of the various governmental organizations of the Burmese Military Administration as well as their functions, as related by the director of the General Affairs Department of the Military Administration.

With Dr. Ba Maw as its chief, the organization of the central administrative organ of Burma has seen the military administration of the country entering the stage of its phenomenal development. It is not long since the military administration was put into practice in Burma, but it has made marked progress since, despite the fact that it had to encounter many hardships. This unexpected progress made by the military administration since it was brought into being is due largely to the untiring efforts made by the military authorities.

The director of the general affairs of the military administration of Burma, in his account anent the present stage of the progress of the military administration, declares:

The maintenance of peace and order in Burma is found almost perfect by the Imperial Army authorities, and all the native inhabitants of the country are absolutely snowing an attitude of obedience to them. However, among the Burmese, Caren (?) and Indians there still prevails racial prejudice which is brewing internal strife among them.

Strife Is Subsiding

With the appointment of a Burmese Governor, this internal strife among these tribes is gradually subsiding. While the action which is being taken by the Imperial Forces in their pacification work is having a tremendously favorable effect on the general impression of the Burmese. Spurred by the discipline and industry of the Imperial Force, the Burmese of today are entirely different from the Burmese of yesterday, having entirely done away with their habit of idly wasting their time. There practically is a marked movement among them today to reform their evil customs and be as diligent and industrious as possible. Special effort is seen being directed by them in improving their medical equipment and sanitary thought. The activities of the Imperial disease-prevention corps in the different localities in Burma are arresting much of the attention of the Burmese masses. Irrespective of the fact that the rainy season of insanitary conditions and contagious deseases having already set in, not a single case of contagious disease has been reported as yet, and this is all due to the untiring effort on

(Continued on Page 2)

Economic Stabilization Is Object Of Currency Reform in Hongkong

In outlining economic measures for new Hongkong, the livelihood of the inhabitants has been taken into consideration so that they may not be jeopardized by this move, declared Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, according to Domei.

In parallel with the recent revision in currency system in Hongkong, Lieutenant-General Isogai stated the Government-General has likewise effected a devaluation because it is hardly possible to leave the enemy currency untouched.

Due to the steps thus taken, the people who had a large amount of Hongkong Dollar will receive a blow to a certain measure of extent, but under the circumstances, such an eventuality cannot be helped. However, the Government-General is taking necessary procedures for the relief of the afflicted people.

Some are asking whether or not a limit will be set for the price of commodities, the Governor-General continued, but the problem will be adequately disposed of before a rise in commodity prices takes place.

"As I said before, utmost efforts, will be made for the relief of those affected by the devaluation," Lieutenant-General Isogai declared, "but the inhabitants, on the other hand, must strive to adjust their individual economy centering around the military scrip instead of relying only on the relief measures thus taken. The Government-General will replenish the military scrips so that they will meet the demand, planning at the same time, to increase the income of the people by absorbing man-power in Government and civilian enterprises."

In the event where a man's income is not amply boosted, the Governor-General went on, the competent authorities will extend facilities so such people can return to their native places to lead a stabilized life. There may still be a nominal number of people unable to adjust their living even after these steps are taken, but they need not harbor any feeling of anxiety as proper means will be taken to accord them some kind of an aid to ensure their livelihood, Lieutenant-General Isogai concluded.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA TO UP RICE HARVEST

More Intensive Methods of Cultivation Suggested for Tonking Fields

SILK EXPORTS SLATED

East Indies Expected to Become Best Purchaser of Japanese Products

While it is commonly known that most of French Indo-China's great exports of Cochin rice are from Cholon near Saigon it is not generally known that the northern part of the French colony, the Tonking plains, is not only producing a similar volume today but is capable of being developed into a bigger producer, says an Asahi report from Hanoi, commenting on the potentialities of French Indo-China as a food production center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, states Domei.

A large amount of rice is being produced, in the Tonking plains as it harvests three crops a year, the report says. However, the concentration of population is so intense that the yearly yield is consumed at home with no surplus for export.

The Japanese survey party which covered the French colony this spring has announced that the region is capable of increasing production if more intensive and scientific methods of cultivation are used. The irrigation system, the report says, is more than 10 years behind that of Japan's system. With improvements along this line and better methods of cultivation, the yield at least twice and perhaps three times as great as the present output can easily be had.

Export Quota Decided

The quotas for the export of artificial silk, staple fiber thread and other goods to Thailand and French Indo-China between July and September have been decided, the Miyako revealed Sunday.

The quantity of exports during this period to Thailand is expected to be larger than that to French Indo-China, the paper said.

In the future, however, it is expected that the East Indies will be the greatest purchaser of Japanese goods and refined products, in view of the great demand seen on the islands, the paper concluded.

P.I. LEPER COLONY TO GET NEEDED MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Japanese Transport Ship, Sando Maru, to Be Sent by Military Authorities

Domei

MANILA, July 31.—For the first time since the beginning of the present war, the Culion leper colony in the Philippines will receive a large consignment of medical supplies, food and other necessities with the dispatch of the special transport ship, Sando Maru, to Culion from Manila.

Aboard the transport ship is Dr. Joseo Nolasco, acting director of the Culion colony. He was in Manila to report on the difficult situation which has confronted the Culion colony due to the severance of communications since the beginning of the war.

The dispatch of the transport ship was facilitated by the kind attention of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines. The much needed supplies will last at least several months and will greatly relieve the situation there.

ITALY IS CONFIDENT OF GAINING VICTORY

Domination of Mediterranean Is Now Almost an Accomplished Fact

MORALE REACHES ZENITH

Envoy Horikiri Describes Nation's Confidence in Phone Conversation

With its domination of the Mediterranean almost an accomplished fact as a result of battles off Panellaria and in the eastern Mediterranean, the Italian nation's morale has reached its zenith and accordingly its confidence in final victory in the current war has become more and enhanced.

Thus declared Zembei Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, who is now visiting in Berlin, in a conversation over the international telephone with the Yomiuri head office in Tokyo on Friday. The conversation exchanged follows:

Tokyo: Will you first please tell us of your impressions of Berlin?

Ambassador Horikiri: I am rather surprised to find the German people much calmer than I expected before my visit here. Citizens look bright and reports of successive victories continuously reach here. I am also glad to hear of the news of successful war achievements from the German-Soviet front.

Tokyo: Please tell us something of recent Italian war achievements?

Ambassador Horikiri: In the battles on the German-Soviet front, Italian troops are taking active part and are fighting bravely as a wing of the Axis troops. With the news of overwhelming victories pouring into the Italian home front from the battle lines by letters from Italian soldiers and by other means, the Italians firmly believe in the German passwords: "We will crush the Soviet main force within this year."

Tobruk Fall Hailed

The fall of Tobruk on the North African front came much earlier than generally expected in Italy. The Italian troops which took part in the battle are now about to attack Suez together with the Germans by sea from Alexandria.

As already reported, Italy's long cherished desire of placing the Mediterranean under its control is now almost an accomplished fact as a result of the batties fought off Pantellaria and in the eastern Mediterranean. As a natural consequence of its defeat, the strength of the British Mediterranean Fleet has been completely crippled, this contributing greatly to the Axis troops' capture of Tobruk. How the Italians are rejoicing over the recapture of the Mediterranean is indeed beyond our imagination. As a result, the Italian morale on the home front has not only become enhanced tremendously, but Italian confidence in ultimate victory in the current war has also become firmer than ever.

Tokyo: Please give us a description of the Italian home front?

Ambassador Horikiri: I spent one year and a half of the war in Italy and was able to witness all phases of the Italian home front. It is undeniable that control over the distribution of goods is being intensified, but there is no indication that because of this fact the national morale has been lowered at all. To prove this, it suffices to quote Premier Benito Mussolini who, at a recent conference of provincial governors, pointed out that subscriptions toward public loans are increasing and that the campaign for the donation of wool to be sent to the soldiers fighting on the German-Soviet front had achieved unexpectedly satisfactory results, proving a true

(Continued on Page 2)

MINISTER INO SEES BUMPER RICE CROP IN JAPAN THIS YEAR

Government Takes Comprehensive Measures to Step Up Farm Production

PLENTY OF SUGAR TOO

Fishing Industry Revives as Japan Has Acquired Oil From Southern Region

Reviewing the subject of "The Food Question in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, last night in a 40 minute address before a large gathering at the Sendai municipal auditorium, predicted a bumper rice crop for Japan

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry said, the Japanese people can rest assured of an ample supply of rice even in the event of a drought in Chosen as it is possible to offset any rice shortage by importations from French Indo-Chia, Thailand and Burma.

Pointing out that the food supply always has constituted a vital factor in the successful prosecution of war, Mr. Ino said that the Japanese Government has and is taking comprehensive steps to step up production of livestock and agricultural produces.

Furthermore, the Agriculture Minister said, the Japanese people are assured of an abundant supply of sugar as more than one million tons of sugar is obtainable from the Philippines and Java.

"Sugar produced in the Co-Prosperity Sphere is more than we can consume," he said.

Referring to the fishing industry, Mr. Ino declared that though the shortage of crude oil at one time threatened to curtail the operation of Japanese fishing boats, Japan's capture of vital oil fields in the Southern Regions has neutralized this menace. With the acquisition of fuel, Japanese fishing boats now are more active than during pre-war days, with the result that there has been a steady increase in the haul.

With the rapid development of the food expansion program in East Asiatic countries, all indications point that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the near future will attain self-sufficiency as far as foodstuffs are concerned, the Agriculture Minister concluded.

Rice Crop Investigated

This year's national rice crop is expected to be somewhat better than average, states the Asahi on the basis of nationwide surveys ending yesterday, according to Domei.

Although the cultivation of rice has been hampered until recently in some sections of the country by the shortage of labor it has now been bettered by employing intensive cultivation methods and better fertilizers which have more than made up for the shortcoming. The result is that the prospective rice crop in 28 prefectures is good, satisfactory in 17 prefectures and average in two prefectures, the paper says.

Taking the various rice producing districts individually, the paper pronounces the expected rice crop in Hokkaido satisfactory although earlier in the year it had been feared that the paucity of fertilizers and plant diseases would reduce the output. The dangers have to be thoroughly checked through better fertilizers and weedings, says the journal.

Of the six prefectures in the Tohoku districts, the Asahi says that good crops are expected in five prefectures while the remaining is expected to yield a satisfactory crop. Plant diseases and the development of harmful insects have been checked in the early stages by the distribution of powerful insecticides. Movements instituted early for disseminating knowledge of scientific methods of combatting dangers have borne fruit and a better than average yield is expected.

In the seven prefectures comprising the Kanto districts, four of the prefectures are reported as expecting a good crop. The Kanto district, the journal says, has been helped tremendously by the assistance given by the young people's organizations.

Satisfactory Crop All Over

The rice crop in the Tokai district comprising the three prefectures of Shizuoka, Aichi and Mie has been pronounced satisfactory, average and good respectively.

Of the four prefectures in the Hokuriku districts, two expect a good and satisfactory rice crops but in the Chugoku district comprising five prefectures, the estimated crop is predominately good and there is only one prefecture which does not come up to this grading.

The Kinki district is split with three satisfactories but the rice producing districts in Shikoku are overwhelmingly on the good side.

Five of the seven prefectures in Kyushu are expected to produce good crops and the other two are expected

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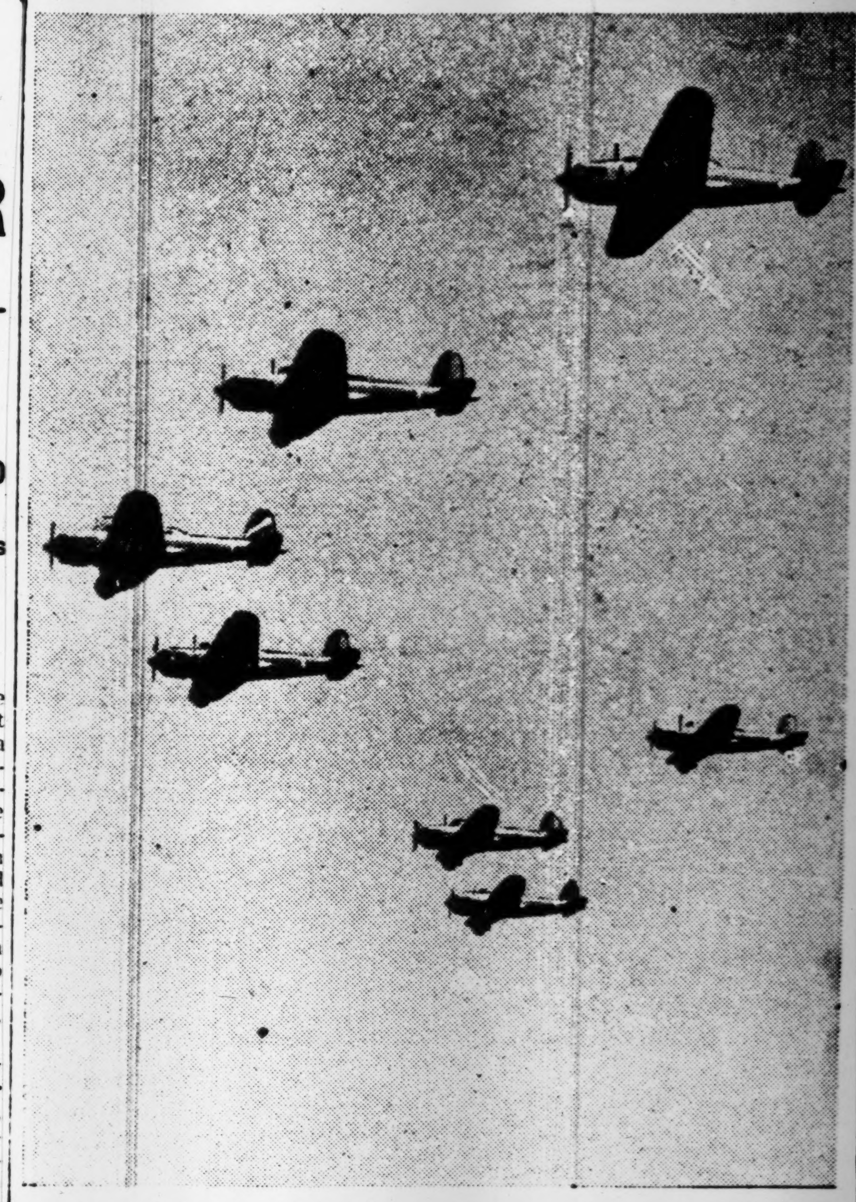

SEVEN WINGS AGAINST THE CENTRAL CHINA SKY

(Passed by the War Ministry)

LONDON VACILLATING ON 2ND FRONT ISSUE

Daily Telegraph Points Out That Mastery of Air Must Be Obtained First

SOVIETS WANT AID NOW

United Nations Continue to Dilly-Dally While Axis Forces Push Southward

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Acting under Government orders, Earnest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, has started to acquaint the British public with the difficulties of forming a second front in Europe, states a London report received here today.

It is understood that the British Government reached this decision in order to check an anti-Government movement which has utilized the second front issue to extend its political influence, the report said.

Meantime, British journals, on July 28 and 29, warned the Government to be on its guard against a "second Dunkirk" and to avoid its repetition by heeding pressure of irresponsible public criticism, it was said.

The Daily Telegraph, on July 28, declared that the Allies must first gain mastery of the air in Europe, provide sufficient ships to transport Allied forces and have war materials equal to that of the enemy if a second front is to be established, the report stated.

Furthermore, the journal declared, British defense strength in Egypt and India must not be weakened by the formation of a second front, it was said.

Should the second front movement end in failure due to hasty operations, the Soviet Union would have to suffer a blow far more greater than a delay in establishing a second front, the report said.

Churchill in Mocsow?

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 1.—In an apparent effort to appease mounting dissatisfaction among the Soviet leaders over the failure of the materialization of the promised "Second Front" British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has left for the Soviet Union to confer with Premier Josef Stalin, it was unconfirmedly learned yesterday according to the Lisbon correspondent of the Skandinaviska Telegram News Agency.

Negotiating for 2nd Front

In view of the fact that Soviet Ambassadors Maxim Litvinov and Ivan Maisky are negotiating with the United States and Great Britain for the formation of a second front, it is believed that the present large-scale transfer of British forces in Great Britain is a preliminary measure for the formation, according to a dispatch received from Buenos Aires by the Yomiuri, states Domei.

With regard to the transfer of British forces, well-informed quarters surmise that about 100 trains are being used daily for the purpose, the Yomiuri reported.

Judging from the existing state of things, the formation of a second

(Continued on Page 3)

GRAVE CRISIS FACES ALLIED-SOVIET TIES

Sudden Rupture in Political Cooperation Is Expected at Any Moment

BRITAIN, U.S. TOO SELFISH

Want Soviet Army to Fight While London and Washington 'Wait and See'

Inasmuch as no striking measure has been contrived to smooth out the prevailing situation between the Soviet Union on one hand and the United States and Britain on the other, political cooperation among these countries will witness a sudden rupture, as admitted even by the British and American newspaper correspondents staying at Moscow, a special Asahi dispatch from Zurich last Friday revealed.

The original Anglo-American strategy against the German and Italian offensives, the dispatch commented, was to "wait and see till 1943." Up till that time, they expected that the Soviet front against the Germans would hold successfully. The successive Soviet reverses on the same front, however, have now driven the Anglo-Saxon nations to hurry up their attempts to establish a second front to relieve the Soviets. And in this connection, Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov's visit to the United States a few months ago is believed to have borne some fruit in the form of an agreement of views among the interested parties on the second-front question.

A few days ago, Eugen Warda, noted Soviet commentator, declared in the Pravda: "We now want a second front as large in scale as the western front in the first European War."

Soviets Face Difficulties

The Soviet Union, to all appearances, is experiencnig a very difficult time in the attempts to check the German onslaught, and is finding it imperative to have the immediate establishment of a second front. This state of affairs, however, is not regarded with any attitude of sympathy by the Anglo-American "friends." To the latter countries, it may be compelling them to effect a radical change in their original plan to rely for some time on Soviet ability to check the German drive till the Anglo-Saxon nations are fully prepared to renew their regular encounters with the Germans.

Under the prevailing circumstances, the Asahi dispatch explains, both Britain and the United States are closely watching developments on the Soviet-German front. They wish to ascertain, it is reliably believed, how long the Soviets can provide themselves effectively in their wartime needs. If they can obtain some encouraging data in this respect, the Anglo-Saxons will most probably consider a renewed strategy.

This Anglo-Saxon psychology is most clearly endorsed by the correspondents of the British and American newspapers, staying in Moscow, who are reported to be of the opini-

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH ARMY FORCES CAPTURE SALTZ CITY IN SOUTHERN SECTOR

German Naval Units Sink 98 Enemy Merchantmen, Totaling 632,400 Tons

AXIS CRAFT RAID CAIRO

Italian Airplanes Bomb Enemy Positions Between El Alamein, Alexandria

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—Pursuing the Red Army across the Krasnodar-Stalingrad railway line in the southern sector of the eastern front, German forces occupied the important railway junction of Saltz, situated 170 kilometers southeast of Rostov, the German High Command announcement revealed today.

The communique said, "strong Luftwaffe formations bombed and machine-gunned the retreating enemy."

Meanwhile, Axis army formations yesterday destroyed 48 enemy advanced mechanized units in the great Don bend while the Luftwaffe carried out day and night raids on the railway and river transports, sinking one tanker and seven freighters on the River Volga and seriously damaging 16 others, the German war communique disclosed.

The High Command also revealed that waves of German bombers swept across the English Channel and dropped heavy caliber bombs over the harbor and industrial installations of Hull, situated on the mouth of the Warfedele River on the eastern coast of England, adding, all the planes returned safely.

Simultaneously, the German High Command disclosed that during the month of July, German naval units sank 98 enemy merchantmen, totaling, 632,400 tons, submarines destroyed 92 merchantmen, totalling 613,400 tons and motor torpedo-boats sank six steamers, totaling 19,000 tons as well as seriously damaging six others.

German naval units also sank four enemy submarines and damaged two destroyers and several motor torpedo-boats, the communique further revealed.

During the same period, the Luftwaffe destroyed 20 enemy merchantmen, totaling 183,500 tons and damaged 17 steamers, the High Command added.

Cairo Raided

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—Waves of Axis airplanes raided Cairo yesterday, inflicting heavy damage on military installations, the headquarters of the British Middle East command revealed today.

The Cairo report also disclosed that an air alert was issued over the triangular sector of northern Egypt, embracing Alexandria, the Suez Canal Zone and the reaches of the Nile River.

Enemy Lorries Destroyed

Domei

ROME, August 1.—Formations of Italian airplanes fiercely bombed and machine-gunned railway lines and the coastal road between El Alamein and Alexandria, destroying many enemy lorries, the Italian war communique disclosed today.

An Italian fighter squadron, attacking a numerically superior enemy fighter formation, shot down six planes, the communique said, adding, all Italian planes returned to their base.

The Italian High Command also revealed that during an attack on Tobruk, German-Italian forces successfully repulsed the enemy, while Axis anti-aircraft batteries brought down two British planes.

JAPANESE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFENSE OF EAST ASIA

Nation Has Wholehearted Support of Southern Countries, Says Shigemitsu

Japan's indisputable destiny is to save Greater East Asia from invasion of foreign powers, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Nanking, declared in his article, which appeared in this month's issue of Kaikoku, states Domei.

Furthermore, Mr. Shigemitsu said, Japan is determined to realize its ideal of live and let live among Asiatic peoples and to overcome any obstacle it may encounter in achieving this mission.

This goal, the envoy continued, has the wholehearted cooperation of all countries in East Asia.

Yoshizawa in Batavia

Domei

BATAVIA, August 1.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who has been making a tour of the southern areas, arrived here today by plane from Shonan City.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS IN LONDON INCREASE

War Brings Dislocation in Lives Of Many Youths as Bombs Shatter Homes

War is having a detrimental effect on the lives of children, particularly those living in London because Britain is fighting a losing war, according to the Nichi Nichi which quotes a contribution of Reverend Cecil Wilson to the London Daily Mail dated May 16. The substance of his article reads to the following effect:

"Studying the reasons behind the increasing number of juvenile crimes in London, I find that the children are not fundamentally bad, but the war is having a considerable effect.

"Those who are looking after the welfare of the children in the west end of London give the following five reasons for children who take a criminal career.

"1. Due to incessant air raids over London, people are obliged to take shelter in the dug-outs. Such occasions present good opportunities for the children to break into these vacant houses and ransack them.

"2. Since the outbreak of the war, the majority of the children's play grounds and club-houses have been reduced to ruins by the enemy bombs, thus depriving them of proper recreation.

"3. The children between 11 and 14, among whom are found most of the violators of the criminal code, are reluctant to go to what club-houses that remain in existence or to night schools.

"4. Lack of the so-called 'educational officers' or men who see to it that the children will attend school instead of 'playing hooky.'

"5. The schools which they are permitted to go are full. Moreover, their life at home is relatively limited because they are required to be ready at all times for an air raid. These conditions irritate them considerably.

Girl Delinquents Increase

"One of the unfavorable tendencies is an increase in the number of girls taking to crime. Actually, they have no intention of looting a house, but are rather curious to go inside the premises damaged by a bomb and unwittingly take whatever article of interest that they come across. But some, among these children, go to the limit of wreaking further havoc inside the house already reduced to shambles by the bombs.

"In the war-torn London today, social facilities to children between 11 and 14 are lacking. They consider themselves too grown up to be found in the children's play ground but they are not permitted to frequent institutions opened during the night for adults. Consequently, many of them stay away from school to seek their own pleasure.

"This trend is particularly noticeable in families where both mother and father are working during the day. The children finding themselves in such an environment are prone to have their own way, eventually leading them to a wrong career."

It is a hasty conclusion to say that all the children in London are under similar circumstances, but it goes without say, according to the Nichi Nichi, that the prevailing situation in the British capital is indicative of the unfavorable effect which the war brings upon the children, particularly those living in a country which is continuing a losing war. It also tells the miseries of children born in a country where, unlike Japan which has a sound family system, the neighborhood association system, etc., primary importance is attached on individuals.

New Dawn Arrives For a Free Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

the part of the disease-prevention corps.

For the time being, the 37 Prefectures, which have been divided under its military administration, will be kept intact, and for each of these prefectures a Burmese Governor will be appointed. It has been reported that Governors for 19 of these prefectures have already been appointed, while the rest of them will be appointed as soon as possible, it is said.

The number of Japanese Government officials to be appointed to assume different posts in the central administrative organ will be limited to its minimum in order that the scope of activities of the Burmese will be widened as much as possible and their power will be increased to its maximum, thus allowing them to maintain autonomy as much as possible.

The central administrative organ which is headed by Dr. Ba Maw has also been organized today, and hence in the future the organ will serve to be the propelling force whereby gradual completion of its functions is expected to be seen.

Japanese Cross Fengling

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, August 2.—Under the intense heat of the Chinese summer, crack Japanese troops which started a new campaign to clear out the enemy's remaining three or four divisions in the sectors southeast of Kinhwa on July 29 have already crossed the steep Fengling range and are now putting pressure upon the enemy.

CHUNGKING SOLDIERS CAPTURED IN RECENT OPERATIONS

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Rites Held For Emperor Meiji

With the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, solemn rites for the 30th anniversary of the demise of the Emperor Meiji were held at the Imperial Sanctuary in the Imperial Palace early on the morning of July 30.

His Imperial Majesty, in ceremonial robes, attended the function at 9 a.m. There were also present the Princes of the Blood and some civil and military dignitaries, including Premier General Hideki Tojo.

His Imperial Majesty withdrew in due time when the proxy of Her Majesty the Empress worshipped at the Sanctuary.

At the Momoyama Mausoleum, where the August Spirit of the Emperor Meiji peacefully rests, worship was made by the Imperial messenger sent for the occasion.

Tojo Further Elucidates Japan's Policy

In an address which had all the earmarks of a Diet speech, Premier General Hideki Tojo further elucidated Japan's basic policy at a rally held in Osaka on July 27. The Premier's address aroused the interest of the wide world in that it was the first enunciation of Japan's attitude toward the vital problem of the Mohammedan population in the southwestern regions of Asia. It is his hope, General Tojo emphasized, that the various Mohammedan races in the southwestern regions of Asia, long under British oppression, would sever their evil connections with Britain and rise in the glorious cause of racial rehabilitation. The Premier also took the opportunity to stress that Japan, Germany and Italy are "going to chase after America and Britain in a running fight until the Allies kowtow to the Axis Powers." The latter part of General Tojo's address was devoted to a clarification of the Government's policy in strengthening and perfecting the nation's domestic structure.

Nippon Navy Planes Raid Townsville

Flying in a gigantic formation, mighty units of the Imperial Navy's air arm on July 25, 27 and 28 conducted furious raids on Townsville, key point on the northeastern district of Australia, and dealt severe damage to military establishments there. This announcement of further successes by the ever-victorious air units of the Imperial Navy was issued to a thrilled nation in the form of a communique by the Imperial Headquarters on July 31.

71,000 Tons More of Enemy Ships Sunk

Continuing their successful operations, Imperial Japanese Navy submarines have sunk eight more enemy vessels, whose tonnage aggregates 71,000 tons. The results were achieved in the areas of Seattle, Sydney, the Aleutian Islands and Dutch Harbor over the period from June 1 to July 16.

The announcement of the new successes was made to a joyous public by the Imperial Headquarters in a communique issued on July 27.

¥100,000,000 Loan Granted China

Another link in the chain of cooperation between Japan and China was forged on July 28 when the Bank of Japan signed a contract in Tokyo with regard to a loan of ¥100,000,000 to the Central Reserve Bank of China. The grant of the loan was in response to a request by the National Government of China. The sound development of the note issuing system of the Central Reserve Bank is the objective of this new financial arrangement. Meanwhile, Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister of China, and concurrently president of the Central Reserve Bank, who is now on a visit in Japan, in expressing gratitude for the loan, declared that he is sure Japan's financial aid to the bank will make it possible for it to cooperate with Japan as one of the central banks operating in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

London Admits Aircraft Carrier Sinking

Unable to hide the truth from the public any longer, the British Admiralty on July 27 announced that 40 officers and 455 ratings were lost in the sinkings in April in the Indian Ocean off Ceylon of the Hermes, 10,000-ton aircraft carrier and the 9,975-ton cruiser Dorsetshire. The two British warships were sunk through Japanese naval and air action.

Shichida Named Minister to Kabul

Filling a post which has remained vacant since the untimely death of Kikuo Kobayashi last fall, Mototsune Shichida, former Japanese Consul to Vladivostok, has been appointed Minister to Afghanistan. Mr. Shichida was a secretary at the Japanese Legation in Czechoslovakia and at the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union, retiring from the post of Japanese Consul to Vladivostok last year. Mr. Shichida is a linguist and his appointment is viewed as highly significant particularly under the state of affairs in which West Asia finds itself today.

Repatriation Ships Nearing Home

The two Japanese exchange steamers, Asama Maru and Conte Verde, carrying aboard Japanese evacuees who left Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa on July 26, are expected to dock at Yokohama on August 17. Included among the 1,448 Japanese evacuees aboard these vessels are Japanese Ambassadors Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu.

Meanwhile, the Tatuta Maru, carrying aboard 454 nationals of Britain, India, Australia, Egypt, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, Greece and Poland, sailed from Yokohama on July 30 for Lourenco Marques. Prominent among those aboard were Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, and Lady Craigie, Belgian Ambassador Pierre Forthomme and Air Commodore W.E.G. Bryant, Air Attache to the British Embassy.

Hongkong Dollar Reduced in Value

As the initial step in establishing a currency system in the occupied area in Hongkong on the basis of the military scrip, the Financial Department of the Government-General has issued a special decree lowering the value of the Hongkong dollar against the military scrip. The new exchange rate is four Hongkong dollars against one Yen in military scrip as compared with the former rate of "two to one."

Koki Hirota Returns From Thailand

Completing his important duties as Grand Envoy on Special Mission of Felicitation to Thailand on the Japanese-Thai Alliance, Koki Hirota returned to Japan on July 26. In his first statement made at Shanghai after his departure from Thailand, Mr. Hirota declared that all the leaders of Thailand were agreed in having Japan win the war, and that Premier Pibul Songgram and others in high positions held a good understanding of the meaning War of Greater East Asia and believed firmly that the four countries, Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Thailand, will work shoulder to shoulder for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Church Organ Outlines New Plan

With the aim of serving the country as a united Christian organization, committee members of the Japan Christian Church Federation have formulated guiding principles for the benefit of the ministers of various demoninational churches in their evangelical work. All Christian workers have thus become mobilized in the task of strengthening the spiritual attitude of the people toward the War of Greater East Asia.

Further Successes on China Front

Continuing their successful operations on the China front, Japanese Air Units on July 30 carried out two heavy raids on important Chungking objectives. Changsha, Liling and Yiyang, in Hunan Province, were targets of the attacks.

Meanwhile, the Murakami Unit, which has been engaged in mopping-up operations in Shantung Province, at dawn on July 27 routed about 1,000 Chungking troops at a point 16 kilometers east of Hotseh-hsien. Spoils of war included 210 rifles, 3,600 rounds of ammunition and 200 hand grenades. Earlier in the week, the Koike Unit routed about 3,000 Communists at a point 13 kilometers southeast of Tsingtao.

Japanese Down 13 U.S. Planes

In a consecutive two-day attack on July 30 and 31 against the enemy's advance air base at Hengyang, Hunan Province, Japanese Air Units shot down 13 American planes. The spectacular results were announced by the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China on August 1. The announcement also added that as a direct result of the two-day attack, the enemy's plan for guerilla air tactics on the continent has been destroyed.

Central Burma Organ Inaugurated

In a historic ceremony held in the City Hall in Rangoon, the long cherished ideal of "Burma for the Burmese" was finally realized when the Central Administrative Organ of Burma was officially inaugurated on August 1 in the presence of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, and some Japanese and Burmese officials. Dr. Ba Maw is the Chief Administrator.

UNDERSEA WARFARE IS CRUSHING ALLIES

Japanese Submarines Cutting Off Australia From Anglo-Saxon Assistance

Further activities of Japan's Special Attack Flotilla since the Sydney Harbor raid have wreaked havoc upon enemy vessels plying between Australia and the Allied nations. These undersea raiders of the Imperial Navy shook the whole world with miraculous feats and daring, causing the enemy naval forces no end of worry and disaster. They have gone a long way in shattering the Anglo-Saxon dream of making Australia a base of operations against Japan.

A vivid account of the daring submarine attacks, noted by a member of the Navy Press Corps who was at the scene, is offered by Domei:

A certain day of an undisclosed month. . . Expecting to meet one fine prey off Sydney, which is the largest harbor in Australia and also the only naval base on the eastern Australian coast, we cruised aboard our submarine in the vicinity of this port. We were fortunate to discover two enemy vessels almost at the same time. The two looked to be nearly of the same type.

Our attention was first driven to the fact that one of the ships was sailing closer and closer to us. She was a cargo-boat of about 5,000 tons. Perfectly unaware of our existence, the enemy vessel was gliding on, in a leisurely manner. After following her for awhile, we discharged a torpedo, which shot straight forward to hit the enemy ship near a funnel. The poor victim disappeared under the sea almost instantaneously.

Our spirits ran high with this brilliant success which we thought was a very happy omen at the outset of our operations. Then we turned to the other vessel, which, apparently shocked by the unexpected attack, began to flee at full steam ahead, taking a zigzag course. We instantly gave chase and at the same time sought an opportune moment to fire when all of a sudden, another enemy ship, larger than the former, came into our view.

This larger prey must be sent to the bottom first, we contemplated. We steered our course directly for the larger vessel which started to sail at full speed toward Sydney Harbor. We were determined not to have the enemy ship out of our grasp. Keeping the body of our submarine on the surface of the water, we steered straight for the port of the enemy boat. The enemy, because of our submarine's right angle position to her, seemingly did not notice us in time. Our discharge of a torpedo was effective. In a few minutes' time, the bow of the doomed ship was sinking to her watery grave. We could clearly see many people on board the sinking ship running to and fro graping through the darkness with electric torches.

Thus, in a busy day, we succeeded in sinking two enemy vessels, one with a tonnage of 10,000 and the other of 5,000. The next morning, while we were listening in to the Sydney radio broadcast admitting our achievements in a trembling voice, we heard an enemy destroyer cruising in the vicinity, dropping depth-bombs merely to worry the fishes in the sea.

A certain day of a certain month.—We were speeding onward through the night, south of Sydney toward Melbourne. On the way, we sighted a fully armed enemy merchantman of 7,000 to 8,000 tons. A torpedo was shot toward her without a minute's loss. This failed to hit its mark, so we hurriedly rose to the surface to fire our multi-rapid guns against the enemy. The sea was very rough with a wind blowing at a velocity of 15 to 16 meters. The gunners were thoroughly drenched.

Flashing SOS in rapid succession, the merchantman tried to make good her escape to Sydney, which seemed very difficult because of the three direct hits she suffered at our hands. However, it was rather to the credit of the enemy that those on board the damaged ship were subduing the fire with all their effort under our bombardment.

Presently there came from the stern of the enemy ship, a round of counter-fire. Although the enemy apparently had no power remaining to stage any firing severe enough to molest us, we stood fully warned against their firing. Meanwhile, dawn was rapidly approaching. Thinking it best not to remain on the surface much longer, for fear of being troubled by any enemy plane attacks we had to leave the scene of the half-sinking ship in order to submerge our boat.

In the belief that we would not encounter any more enemy vessels in the waters near Sydney we decided to patrol the water in a leisurely manner and be ever alert for a sign of enemy ships. One day soon afterwards, we had hordes of visitors, not in the form of enemies but in schools of flying-fishes. The fish flew high and wide along to the sides of our ship. The visitors, after all, made a nice dinner for us. We cooked them in various ways to satisfy our appetites.

We then judged the visit of the fishes to be a lucky omen signifying that we would soon meet a formidable enemy. We were right as right could be. On the night of the next day, we discovered an enemy vessel far from the harbor of Sydney. The ship hoisted a bright light on the stern and appeared fairly large. The sky this very night was blanketed with low black clouds, which restricted the visibility on the waters. The light of the enemy ship, once clearly visible, suddenly disappeared. We became restless and staged an intensive search to regain sight of the enemy.

Our efforts were soon rewarded with the discovery of the lost enemy, accompanied by a few more ships, evidently acting as convoys. We found four enemy ships in all, two of which were apparently convoy vessels. They were sailing toward Sydney. One ship, rather poorly lit, led the others in what appeared to be a timid way. The three ships led by the first one looked somewhat large, so much so that we at first thought them to be aircraft-carriers. Gradually their funnels came into view, but each one was found to be a 20,000-ton merchantman, the largest ever encountered by us lately.

Firmly resolved not to miss these enemies, we sped toward our prey in time. The ships were, we judged, transports coming from the United States via the Fiji Islands. Now they were seen reducing their speed so that their entry into Sydney Harbor would be realized soon after dawn.

We came starboard to one of the enemy ships and took an exacting aim at the vessel. Orders came soon and the first torpedo left its tube. In an instant, there came a resounding report from below the enemy ship's funnel simultaneously spouting a high column of water. The ship's lights were gone in no time, and the black shadow of the huge vessel listed more and more to one side until the ship was all under sea, leaving numerous bubbles on the surface. Consequently a chance to make an entry in our diary that a large ship connecting the United States and Australia was sent to the bottom by us, had arrived.

An undisclosed day of an undisclosed month. . . Our "Iron Whale," with the intention of further disrupting the enemy marine traffic between Sydney and Melbourne, pushed further southward. The sea-water temperature, was now dropping down to 14 degrees, so those on night watch on the bridge had to be clad in the regular wintery way. The sea became so windy that it often disturbed our sleep.

In due time, we were between Tasmania Island and the Australian Continent, which is in the Bass Strait. A number of ships were found sailing near Cape Howe, where a light-house was guarding the neighboring sea.

On a certain evening, we discovered against the evening glow of the sky, the shadow of an enemy ship of about 7,000 tons. There was some distance between us. While we were nearing our objective, darkness gradually enveloped the sea, making it difficult to follow that ship, but just at that time, we sighted another enemy ship. The new prospective prey was an affair of about 10,000 tons, and naturally our attention was directed to the new comer.

Completely submerged, we approached the 10,000-tonner while the latter was sailing straight toward us, thus curtailing the distance between us in a very short time. We shot a torpedo when we came into range. Soon a report came with a hard vibration of the sea water, telling us that the torpedo had hit a vital point of the enemy vessel. The report indicated that the marked ship was unexpectedly close to us.

When our commander hurriedly looked into the periscope, there was no shadow of the enemy there. The ship had been perfectly sunk. Availing ourselves of the darkness over the sea, we were soon up on the surface. When we looked around, no large wreckage of the sunken ship was to be seen on the sea. Instead only broken pieces of wood and floating oil, were discerned.

Just then our watch cried "Enemy plane!" Hurriedly we submerged again under the sea. After a time, we peered through the periscope and sighted an enemy plane, on the deduction of the tracer bombs it dropped, heatedly directing the rescue of the survivors of the sunken ship. The next day's enemy radio information disclosed that only 12 seamen had been saved from the sea.

Men in Chungking Army Are Very Illiterate—Soldiers Lack Discipline and Morale Is Low

Domei

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI BASE, August 1.—Ninety per cent of Chungking's rank and file are illiterate and ill-trained while their officers are growing pessimistic over the future of their resistance against Japan because of the amazing Japanese military successes in the Pacific, declared Lieutenant-Colonel Ma Hsiang-chen, Commander of the Second Regiment of the First Independent Artillery Division, who was captured by the Japanese in recent operations on this front.

"Being compulsorily recruited from among the ignorant Chinese masses to replace hastily the growing numbers of deserters, Chungking troops and non-commissioned officers mostly are blindly obeying their superiors," the captured Chungking officer declared, adding that pessimism and unrest are growing among the officers, who are growing sick of the repeated defeats they have suffered.

"The soldier of the lowest grade gets only 18 yuan a month and is compelled to loot to eke out his precarious existence, or desert," Lieutenant-Colonel Ma said. In this regiment, about 10 per cent of the troops deserted every month, he added.

When Japanese planes scattered handbills on the Chekiang-Kiangsi front telling them to join the National Government, many Chungking officers and men already knew that President Wang Ching-wei's Government was highly successful in its peace movement, he said.

Japan's military successes in the Pacific have become widely known among the masses through the newspapers and the raido, and Chungking officers are becoming aware of the mistake of fighting on the Anglo-American front, Lieutenant-Colonel Ma said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ma also revealed that he never saw a Chungking plane since the battles of Shanghai and Nanking in 1937, despite the fact that Chungking had claimed that it possessed an air force of from 2,000 to 4,000 aircraft.

SIXTY CANDIDATES NAMED FOR COOPERATIVE COUNCIL

The names of over 60 candidates for prefectural posts of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were received at the council's headquarters Saturday, states Domei.

Simultaneously, the names of 53 prefectural and municipal representatives, who have been recommended by the chiefs of the prefectural branches of the association, to serve in the newly organized Central Cooperative Council also were received Saturday.

The candidates, it was said, who will fill various posts created by the reorganization of the management system of the Council, will be decided on by August 10.

Grave Crisis Faces Allied-Soviet Ties

(Continued From Page 1)

on that the military leaders in Britain and the United States are so misleading their respective countries that if things are allowed to go on just as at present, the political cooperation among Soviet Russia, Britain and the United States will come to a most serious crisis.

ITALY IS CONFIDENT OF GAINING VICTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

manifestation of the Italian nation's unity.

Tokyo: We hear that Italy's enthusiasm over the study of the Japanese spirit is ever-mounting. Will you please say a few words on this?

Duce Praises Japanese Spirit

Ambassador Horikiri: Premier Benito Mussolini heads the list of admirers of the Japanese spirit. Recently I talked to the Hungarian Minister to Italy who had just met Premier Mussolini. According to the Hungarian Minister, Il Duce declared that while a Japanese soldier's sole desire was to sacrifice himself for His Majesty the Emperor and while a Japanese officer would commit harakiri over a mistake, the American soldiers, on the contrary, fight solely for money, and should Japan not defeat America it would be a miracle.

Tokyo: Is there anything you would like to convey to the Japanese nation through our paper?

Ambassador Horikiri: With the war achievements scored by the Imperial Army and Navy the prestige of the Japanese Empire has been more and more enhanced. I think it solely attributable to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. And taking this opportunity I should like to urge the Japanese people on the home front to further consolidate their unity and thus assure for the nation, undisputed victory in the current war.

Panama Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—The United States Navy Department announced yesterday that a middle sized Panamanian merchantman had been torpedoed and sunk off the northern Atlantic coast, according to Reuters report received here from London today.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

A Review of Far Eastern Affairs

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Press Comments

Sunday, August 2

ASAHI—Soviet-German War and Second Front
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Soviet-German War and Second Front

ASAHI—At the Soviet-German front, with the world's attention concentrated upon it, the Germans are directing their spearhead both at Stalingrad and the Caucasus, while the Soviets are trying to check it at increasing human costs. Though it may be some time before the oil zone in the southern Caucasus falls into German hands, the occupation of the northern part of the same region is expected to be realized soon by the German onslaught.

The Soviet Union, under such circumstances, very naturally demands the earlier establishment of a second front by her Anglo-American friends. That this demand, however, will not be very easily satisfied by either the United States or Britain, at least for the time being, is known by the latter countries themselves, especially Britain.

It was apparent from the first that the question of setting up a second front in Europe was a concern rather of the United States than of Britain who has remained indifferent to the question. Consequently, there is no explicit remarks about the same question in the Anglo-Soviet Agreement signed on May 26 this year.

The United States, compared with Britain, has been more interested, to outward appearance at least, in this vital problem. Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov's visit to the United States for a few days from May 29 is most reliably believed to have been concerned primarily with the second-front question. The spokesman of the Washington Government, in his press interview later on June 11, declared that both Soviet Russia and his country now agreed on the urgent necessity of establishing a second front during this year.

One strange thing in this connection is that this spokesman's remark was later denied by the American press which alleged that Washington had never pledged the Soviet Government to establish a second front to benefit the latter. Anyhow, the fact remains for the Soviets that they are now desiring a second front more than war materials from the Anglo-Saxon nations, express testimony to this conclusion being the Soviet agreements with Britain and the United States.

The smashing drives of the German forces on all Soviet-German fronts are now so distressing to the Soviets that Premier Josef Stalin is recently reported to have admonished his men at the front to "hold their positions at the cost of their lives." This Soviet leader, at this critical moment, has a very scant hope of having his Anglo-American friends realize the much-awaited second front. He is to see how those who trusted the Anglo-Saxons have been cheated at the last moment.

New Administration in Burma

NICHI NICHI—The report that a new central administrative organ was formed in Burma last Saturday morning greatly pleased the Japanese nation under the support of whom the organ was founded. We cannot refrain from congratulating the Burmese nation upon the event.

It was on June 4, this year, that the Japanese Forces operating in Burma, after successfully clearing the country of the combined British-Chungking troops, proclaimed their military administration over the whole land, appointing at the same time a preparatory committee for the formation of a new administrative organ. Only about two months elapsed since then, and now we learn that a fine administration has been founded with the assistance of the Japanese military authorities in Burma.

Dr. Ba Maw, reported to have been appointed the Chief Administrator, it is remembered, has long assumed the leading role in various independence movements in his country. He, together with nine other Burmese national leaders respectively assigned to head the nine administrative departments, has had enough hardships in coping with the past anti-British moves in the land. With these leaders at the top of the new administrative organ, the future development in Burma will be remarkable.

That Burma has formed a new administration does not necessarily mean that the country has completely recovered from traces of the British tyranny in the past. The country, on the other hand is strictly, warned against the British influence remaining in her neighboring country, India, from where, through some possible chance, the menace of the British forces which may seek to regain the control of Burma may appear.

Under these circumstances, the first thing to be borne in mind by all the Burmese people is that they should constantly help in the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which in turn requires their close cooperation with Japan for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia, upon which the realization of the said sphere depends.

As very aptly put by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, on the occasion of the formation of the new Burmese administration, the Burmese are now placed in a position where their cooperation with Japan is of the first necessity. We strongly hope in this connection that this nation will repose absolute confidence in the Japanese and try to make Japan-Burmese relations ever closer than now.

Administrative Simplification

CHUGAI—It is quite natural that the recent simplification of administrative affairs in this country, realized so daringly by the present Cabinet, should be followed by the strengthening of discipline among the Government officials and also the development of higher morale among them.

We do not want this, not because of any signs in our administrative circles which make these reforms necessary, but out of the consideration that the historic situation in which this country is finding herself now requires the best possible heights to be attained by all branches of activity, especially in the Government circles.

We want in this connection to offer our hearty thanks and praise to Premier General Hideki Tojo whose principle is said to be that words once out of one's mouth should be carried into action under all circumstances. The principle no doubt is what should be followed by all Government officials, and we feel greatly happy to have such a high-principled Premier at this unprecedentedly eventful time.

The recent administrative simplification was effected under the leadership of this soldier-statesman. If the Cabinet was under someone else the drastic measure could not have been realized as smoothly as actually carried out of late, even when, as at that time, many Government officials are needed as administrators in our Southern occupied regions.

The recent administrative simplification, it is true, has gone a long way toward the improvement of the general administrative affairs in this country, for that was one of the chief aims of the move. This means that we are wanting too much by our intention of having the higher morale and more discipline realized among the government circles, it is feared.

One important reason, however, that we wish these things enhanced, is that these are the two outstandingly necessary items for those engaged in administrative affairs, at any time and under any circumstances.

The Government officials in this country, on the other hand, have been regarded with more respects than in other countries. This naturally demands that these officials should act as examples for all other people engaged in various branches of activity. Premier Tojo, we hope, would kindly take note of this fact, and take steps to have as many officials as possible like himself.

Karuizawa Notes

By A Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 1.—For the past twenty five years, visitors and residents in Karuizawa have enjoyed privileges offered by the Karuizawa Summer Residents' Association. This year, however, the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai will sponsor a number of better cultural and social activities as well as physical training schemes for resorters here.

The schedule includes lectures, concerts, cultural studies, movie shows, hiking, summer school and kindergarten, dinner party, tennis tournament and others while the members of Karuizawa Kai will be entitled with privileges to use Karuizawa Hospital, library and museum.

The schedule so far decided by the Karuizawa Kai is as follows: Monday, August 3: A lecture by Yutaka Ishizawa, formerly Japanese Consul-General to Batavia, at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido from 7:30 p.m. His subject is entitled as "The Downfall of the Dutch-Indies and Experience of My Imprisonment."

August 3 to 21, inclusive; Summer School and Kindergarten for both Japanese and foreign children, under the leadership of Mrs. Setsuko Hani, at the Karuizawa Kai Kodomo Kaikan (formerly Junior Building). Hours will be from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. every day excepting Saturdays and Sundays.

Tuesday, August 4: The regular Tuesday Evening Concert will be given at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, starting at 7:30 p.m. The full program will be announced later. The summer colony is most fortunate this year in having an abundance of musical talent and those interested in concerts are greatly looking forward to these Tuesday concerts. According to Mr. Naotada Yamamoto, chief of the Music Section of the Karuizawa Kai, it has been decided, to have several well-known musicians of Tokyo, including Miss Minako Hirai, soprano, Mr. Saburo Sumi, violinist, Mr. Sho Fujita, violinist, Miss Masako Kanematsu, pianist, and Miss Haruko Fujita, pianist, to give performances at the Tuesday evening concerts.

Mr. Yamamoto further plans to stage a Concert of Public Welfare, which will be specially arranged for the local inhabitants of Karuizawa. The date of this concert will be announced later.

There will be a movie show on Thursday and Friday, August 6 and 7, beginning at 7:30 p.m. at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. It is expected that some German film will be featured.

Starting Sunday, August 9, the annual Karuizawa Tennis Tournament will take place at the public tennis courts, and is expected to finish on August 15. The entries will be closed on Wednesday, August 15.

Tuesday, August 11: The third Tuesday Evening Concert will be held at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, at 7:30 p.m. The program will be announced later.

From Sunday, August 12 to 16, inclusive, the German Teachers' Association will meet at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido.

Thursday, and Friday, August 13 and 14: Another movie show, featuring a Nikkatsu picture, "Kaze-no-Matasaburo," directed by Koji Shima, will be held from 7:30 p.m. at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. Thursday, August 13 is specially arranged as invitation day for families who are sending their members to the fronts.

There will be a lecture meeting on Monday, August 17, at Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, from 7:30 p.m. Mr. Kuraji Okimura, engineer of Kitasaku District of Nagano Prefecture will speak on "Method of Mushroom Culture and Food Value of Mushrooms." On the same evening, the Asahi Shimbun's correspondent from Tokyo will also speak.

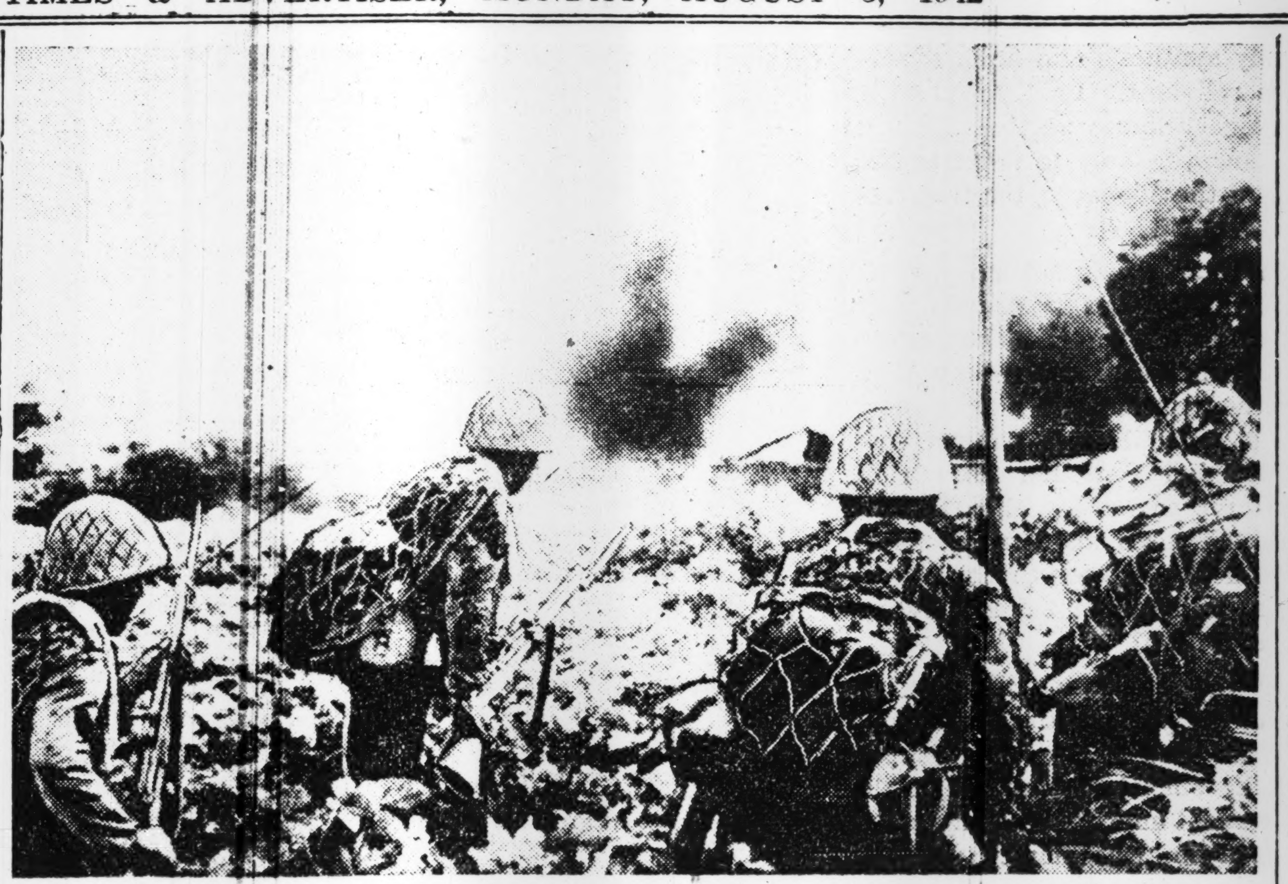
The Fourth Tuesday Evening Concert will be given on August 18, at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, starting at 7:30 p.m.

On August 19 and 21, a hike and a party to listen to the songs of the wild birds in Karuizawa will be arranged.

Saturday, August 22, when the graduation ceremony of the Summer School and Kindergarten will be held there will be a special Children's Concert at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. Pupils of the Jiyu Gakuen and also other children staying in Karuizawa are expected to furnish music for this concert. Mr. N. Yamamoto wishes to put present compositions composed by children during the concert.

The General Meeting of the Karuizawa Kai and the last Tuesday Evening Concert of the season will be held on August 26 at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido at 7:30 p.m. At this concert, a chorus comprising members of Karuizawa residents will be featured.

The Karuizawa Hospital, formerly called the Karuizawa Rest Home, which has existed so long and so amply justified its existence is again operating and little need be said of the increased accommodation and up-to-date electric apparatus. The Karuizawa Hospital is securing the services of Dr. Takashi Matsuda, formerly the chief of the Mataoka Hospital, Hyogo Prefecture, who is a graduate of Bern University, Switzerland, and who once studied in Berlin University, Germany, as resident physician. He will be in charge of the hospital throughout the season.



THEY'RE OUT TO GET GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Relentlessly crushing all remaining footholds of Chiang Kai-shek, the action photo above shows intrepid members of the Imperial Naval Landing Party attacking Panshih-chieh. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Minister Ino Sees Bumper Rice Crop In Japan This Year

(Continued From Page 1)

to produce a satisfactory harvest but in Okinawa Prefecture where two crops are harvested yearly the current yield is considered possible in spite of various obstacles.

Concluding, the Asahi declares that a great increase is expected over last year's actual yield of 275,000,000 bushels.

Ration Goes Into Effect

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 1.—London motorists have spent their last day of pleasure driving as the ration of gasoline has gone into effect, according to a San Francisco radio broadcast intercepted here today.

Henceforth gasoline will be given only to British motorists who can prove that it is needed for war activities, the report said.

Music Notes

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will present another "Promenade Concert" at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium, Monday, August 17, from 5 p.m. (to be postponed till the next day in case of rain on August 18). Hisatada Otaka will conduct the orchestra in Mozart's Serenade, Koechel No. 525; Johann Strauss' Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods," and Dvorak's Symphony No. 5, "From the New World."

Among musical events to be held toward the end of the month are a grand light music program featuring Katsuhiko Haida, popular singer, from 5 p.m., Tuesday, August 25 at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium; and a special concert of "Symphonic Music, Ballet, and Airs" by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Yoshitaka Sakamoto, with vocal performances by Yoshie Fujiwara, Miss Kiyoko Otani, Miss Miho Nagato, and Keikichi Yatabe, and with the assistance of the Takashi Masuda Ballet and the Tokyo Japan Chorus Society, from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, August 26, at the Kabuki Theater.

The "Silver Star" children's musical ensemble which was organized by the Shochiku Company will participate in a "Gunkoku Nippon Kodomo Taikai" (Grand Children's Program of Military Japan) which will be shown at the Kabuki Theater daily from 12:30 p.m., for two weeks beginning Thursday, August 6.

Ichiro Fujiyama, popular baritone, and Miss Ranko Edogawa, singing stage actress, are appearing daily this month at the Tokyo Gekijo, presenting musical features in the current production by Kingoro's comedy troupe.

Following the presentation of its last "Welfare Culture Evening" of the season at the Kyoritsu Hall, a week ago, the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin undertook a concert tour to the Northeastern provinces of Japan during last week, including performances at the Miyagi Girls College Hall at Sendai, Sunday, July 26; Iwate Prefectural Hall, Morioka City, Monday, July 27; Aoyagi National School Auditorium, Hakodate, Wednesday, July 29, and Municipal Hall, Sapporo, Friday, July 31.

The tour was sponsored and backed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Sapporo Music Society, the Iwate Cultural Society, the Sapporo Municipal Music Society, and the Shin Iwate Nippo and Shin Hakodate Nippo newspapers.

Readers in Council

(Continued from Page 4)

of a gigantic size looks like a failure.

In Australia the authorities are horrified over the fact that the Australian youths increasingly take powerful drugs in order to make themselves physically unfit for military life. In fact, a young man, Bruce Miller by name, was arrested by the police for having supplied the drugs to a large number of youths. The trouble cannot be remedied by the arrest of the supplier of the drugs, for there is a strong demand for them.

While the Allied leaders talk about plans for the establishment of larger armies, their youths do not show any desire for military life and their mothers and wives resent having them taken into the army to be sacrificed for the lusts of their blood-thirsty war leaders.

Therefore, the Allies' defense expansion plans are a mere dream: for plans may be formulated by war leaders, but their youths and parents will scrap them. The Allies suffer defeats even on the home front.

G. T.

August 1, 1942

LONDON VACILLATING ON 2ND FRONT ISSUE

(Continued From Page 1)

front is the chief question of the day and if it is delayed, the offensive power of the Soviet Army will be completely lost, as the result of which the Soviet Union will be compelled to have recourse to guerilla warfare, the Yomiuri added.

In case the German forces succeed in defeating the Soviet army, it is possible for Germany to leave 120 divisions in the occupied area and have another 100 divisions ready for further activity. So in order to prevent this, Great Britain is now seriously considering the formation of a second front, the report pointed out.

In relation to rumors that the formation of a second front is imminent, importance is attached to United Press reports from London that an American colonel who attained distinction during World War I arrived at London, the Yomiuri concluded.

Allies in Dilemma

Domei

ZURICH, August 1.—Commenting on Sir Stafford Cripps' statement that the British Government "has intentions" concerning the second front, observers closely following developments in London, declared that the United Nations have become more deeply entangled in a web of dilemma of their own weaving.

Sir Stafford's statement is interpreted variously, some seeing therein a conclusive pledge to undertake the second front while others are considering in non-committal.

Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov's call at the White House, Ivan Maisky's expose of the situation before the closed meeting of British Parliamentarians under the chairmanship of Percy Harris and Stalin's dramatic "don't retreat" order served to emphasize the crisis facing the Soviet Union. The collapse of the Soviet Union will admittedly have decisive consequences, the observers said.

DR. SHOZO TOMONAGA DIES

Dr. Shozo Tomonaga, Professor Emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University, died of acute pneumonia at 6:20 a.m. Friday at his residence in Kyoto, reports Domei. He was 75 years old.

Born in Nagasaki Prefecture, the late Dr. Tomonaga was graduated from the Engineering College of Tokyo Imperial University in 1888. He was appointed a professor in the Engineering College of Kyoto Imperial University in 1915 and in 1918 promoted Dean of the College. Upon his retirement from the Professorship in 1926, the title of Professor Emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University was conferred upon him.

Indian Congress Supported

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—The Indian University League decided, at its grand meeting recently held at Allahabad, to support entirely the resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the India National Congress which demands absolute independence for India, according to a dispatch received today from New Delhi.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel). Tel. 2-2060.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m. closed on Sundays during August. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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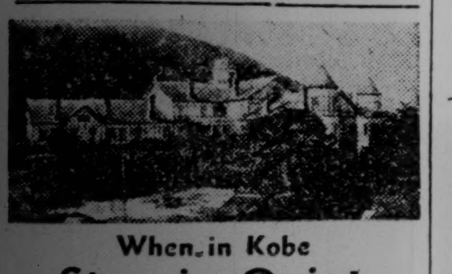

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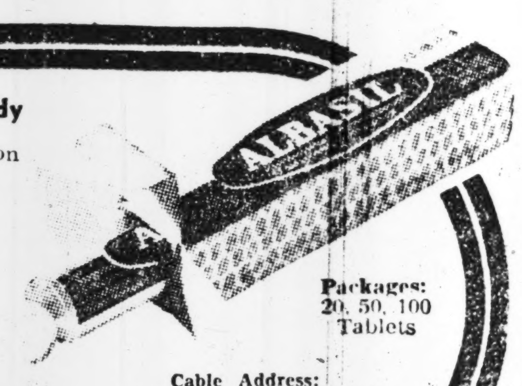

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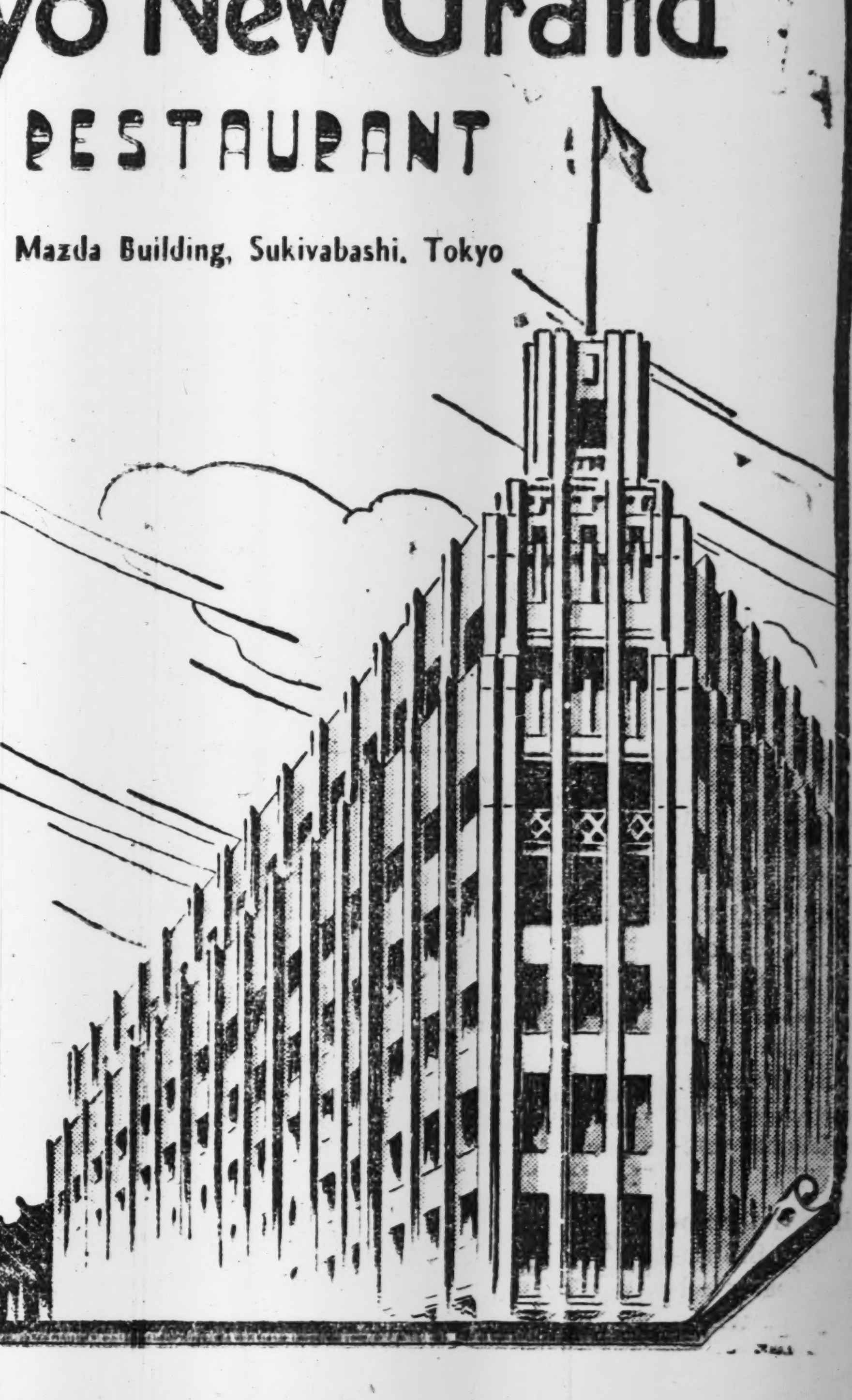

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1942

Religious Bigotry

Religious bigotry has now been mobilized by our enemies. A few days ago, an Australian radio station broadcast a special program directed to the Mohammedan population of Java, warning them that Japanese interest and sympathy toward Islam is nothing but a mere pretense and that the real purpose of Japan is eventually to wipe out Mohammedanism. The Japanese are fanatic Shintoists, the broadcast warned, and they will not rest content until they have eliminated all other religions. "The Japanese Shintoists with their strange gods will neither understand nor tolerate the teachings of other religions." Hence, to save their own religion, Mohammedans in the regions occupied by the Japanese Forces should rise up in rebellion, urge the Australians.

Since when have Christian Australians become so solicitous of the spiritual welfare of infidel Mohammedans? Since when has Christendom with its claim to universality and exclusiveness become so anxious to preserve the existence of Islam? Why this sudden concern on the part of the haughty white Australians in the religion of the Oriental Javanese?

The answer is plain enough. The reason is political, not religious. The Australians and all the other Allies are thoroughly alarmed at the alacrity with which the peoples of the Orient have thrown off Anglo-Dutch-American influence and have welcomed intimate friendship with the Japanese once the oppressive coercion of the alien overlords was removed. Hence in their desperation, the Allies are doing everything in their power to discover some point of difference between the Japanese and the other Asiatics which they can utilize as a wedge to split asunder the natural affinity which exists between the Japanese and all other Asiatics. By appealing to religious bigotry, the Allies hope to stir up the imagined difference between the Shintoists and the Mohammedans so as to cause dissension between the Japanese and the Javanese.

This concern of the Allies with the religious question is also evidence that they are beginning to squirm under the success which the Japanese are actually experiencing in their relations with the Mohammedans. The support which the Japanese are giving to the Mohammedans of Java in their activities in the fields of religious education and scholastic endeavor and the cordial response of the Javanese to these Japanese expressions of interest and sympathy must be painful to the Allies who in the past have been singularly unsuccessful in their relations with Moslems all over the world. The expression of sympathy toward the Moslems of Southwestern Asia expressed by Premier Tojo in his recent speech must have also alarmed the Allies whose conscience must be heavy with the knowledge of the wrongs they have committed against the Arabs. It is no wonder then that the Allies are trying to parry the blow by directing the forces of religious bigotry against the Japanese.

But unfortunately for the Allies, religion is the one point in the Japanese armor which is absolutely impenetrable. Religion is the one field in which the Japanese stand completely unassailable. For no nation on earth has a record of such tolerance and broadmindedness, such urbanity and even eclecticism in the field of religion as Japan. The Japanese, of all the peoples of the earth, understand religious tolerance and religious freedom. Shintoism, of all religions, is the least dogmatic, the least exclusive, and the least proselyting. It stands at the antithesis of the jealous, egotistic religions of the intolerant Occident. Mohammedanism has the least to fear from the Japanese; least of all is there any occasion for the Mohammedans to listen to the uncalled-for advice of the Christians and the Jews, the traditional enemies of Islam.

This is not the place to go into a theological discussion of the reasons why Shintoism is the most tolerant, the most broadminded, the most all-embracing of religions which welcomes friendly synthesis and accommodation with other religions. Learned pundits have written weighty tomes on that subject. It is sufficient, however, only to point to the religious record of the Japanese, for that record is eloquent enough.

If Shintoism is an intolerant religion as our enemies say, how does it happen that Buddhism, which is foreign in origin, flourishes so vigorously in Japan side by side with Shintoism? If the Japanese are a religiously intolerant people, how does it happen that there is a flourishing Christian Church in Japan, officially recognized by the Government as one of the three major religions of the nation? How does it happen that the Japanese Government maintains an official representative at the Vatican?

And as for the Mohammedan religion, which is more to the point, if the accusations of our enemies are true, how does it happen that it enjoys the official recognition of the Japanese Government and stands alongside of Shintoism, Buddhism, Christianity and the others on terms of equal footing with respect to official status? How does it happen that there is a Mohammedan mosque right in the heart of Tokyo? If the Japanese are not religiously broadminded, how does it happen that hundreds of devout Japanese Moslems worship at this mosque regularly without the slightest fear of ridicule or embarrassment despite the fact that Mohammedanism is so comparatively little known in Japan?

If the Japanese are not a religiously tolerant people, why is it that there has never been any widespread religious persecution in all the long history of Japan? True enough, Christianity was banned at one time, but historians know that the reason was not religious but purely political, brought on by the subversive political ambitions of some of the Christian Powers of Europe of the time. Can Europe with its record of burnings at stake, its inquisitions, its religious wars, its pogroms, and its crusades against the Mohammedans dare talk of religious tolerance? Does Australia or England or America accord official recognition to Buddhism or Mohammedanism as Shintoist Japan accords official recognition to Christianity? Is there a Mohammedan mosque in Canberra or London or Washington as there is in Tokyo?

The friendly attitude which the Japanese manifest toward the Mohammedans arises not only from religious broadmindedness, but also from the Japanese desire to see each people and each nation develop its cultural and spiritual life in its own distinctive way. "Each nation in its proper place" applies in the realm of religion as well as in the realm of politics or economics. The fulfilment of their proper religious destiny by the Mohammedans is just as much in accord with the ideals of the Japanese as the fulfilment of their proper religious destiny by the Buddhists, or the Shintoists, or the Christians, or anyone else. Such universal harmony is in accordance with the principle of "Hakko Ichiu", which is the essence of the Japanese ideal.

In the light of these facts, what can the Allies hope to accomplish, save to expose their own religious bigotry, by resorting to religious prejudice in their unscrupulous war of propaganda?

Kano Hogai's Masterpiece

The last masterpiece of Kano Hogai represents Kwannon, the Universal Mother, in her aspect of human maternity. She stands in mid-air, her triple halo lost in the sky of golden purity, and holds in her hand a crystal vase, out of which is dropping the water of creation. A single drop, as it falls, becames a babe, which, wrapped in its birth-mantle like a nimbus, lifts unconscious eyes to her, as it is wafted downwards to the rugged snow-peaks of the earth rising from a mist of blue darkness far below. In this picture a power of color like that of the Fujiwara epoch joins with the grace of Maruyama, to afford expression to an interpretation of nature as mystic and reverent as it is passionate and realistic.

Gaho's picture of Chokoro combines the strong style of Sesshu with the broad massing of Sotatsu. It takes up and re-expresses the obsolete Taoist idea, of the magician who watches with wistful smiles the donkey that he has just projected from his gourd, an image of the playful attitude of fatalism. (Extract from "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura.)

A Year Ago Today

August 3, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Following the completion of landing operations at Saigon, certain crack units of the Japanese Army Forces in French Indo-China were already marching toward an undesignated point in the southern part of French Indo-China.

The landing of the Japanese troops has not created any uneasiness among the people of French Indo-China or Thailand but has provided them with a sense of security against any sinister perpetrations. The stock market in Saigon was calm while business was normal.

The citizens of French Indo-China were extremely pleased to hear that the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Naval Forces in Southern Waters was Vice-Admiral Seichi Ninni.

PRESENCE OF JAPANESE FORCES BRINGS SECURITY TO INDO-CHINA

Hanoi, Saigon Are Two Most Picturesque Spots in South, With Wealth of Culture and Attractions

By MICHIYO MORI
(From the Koa)

The first thing that meets the eye at the busy corner of Paul Bert Avenue in Hanoi is the mass of flowers which overflows from the Annamese flower-shops along the shores of the lake. French women, young and old, come here in the early morning to buy flowers which are still heavy with dew. Dahlias, red and white roses, large orchids and chrysanthemums fill the carriages, making it difficult to tell whether there is someone behind the the array of colors. The shops which are grouped together, appear from afar to be one great bouquet. Neat, native-clad Annamese girls and women add to the picturesqueness of the scene, with the greenness of the waters of the lake framed by the trees and grass along the shores forming the background.

Behind is the entrance of the Grande Magazine department store, next to which is the French cake shop where one may drink the most delicious chocolate. Across the street the terrace of a large restauran faces the lake with tables lined along the thoroughfare. The upper stories of the building are devoted to a moving picture theater, while on the other side is a large Indian silk store. All along the streets are numerous other French shops, with the decorative show windows adding to the glamor of the main boulevard of Hanoi.

With refreshingly green trees lining the streets and cool breezes playing among the leaves, (if being about the end of February and the beginning of March), one is indeed reminded of the lovely springtime in Japan. Motor cars and carriages interweave along the pavement, and the crowds moving in and out of the shops have an unmistakable air of intelligentsia.

Saigon City

From Hanoi in the extreme north, 1,725 kilometers to the south by rail, one arrives at the boulevards of Saigon at the southern tip of French Indo-China. Looking out from the windows of the Hotel Continental, one notices immediately the tropical atmosphere of the southern city. Dark glasses are indispensable in the glaring sunlight, and men walk along the streets in short trousers.

On the streets of Saigon may be seen Annamese in tan-colored native garb, stalwart Cambodians, pale Chinese and swarthy Indians intermingling in the crowd. In front of the buildings the brilliant vermillion of the tropical plants gives an appearance of great flames, while the trees lining the streets are taller and greener than those of Hanoi. Somewhere a loudspeaker blares forth an Annamese song, sirens scream, and motor cars dart here and there. As though to emphasize the heat, large electric fans spin around in every room of every building.

If Hanoi may be called the center of politics and culture, Saigon is the industrial city of Indo-China. The government-general of the country is at Hanoi, consequently all the official buildings, museums, library, schools and other public buildings are located there. Here is also situated the headquarters of the Ecole Francaise D'Extreme Orient, which excavated the remains of the Angkor Vat culture, and the Pasteur research laboratory. This research institution was founded here by the well-known French scientist, Louis Pasteur in the 19th century in order to study the nature of the tropical diseases which had felled so many French troops during the campaigns in Cochin-China. Today, it is contributing much toward the conquest of the dreaded diseases prevalent in the region. Hanoi with its population of 134,000 gives an impression of cleanliness, quiet and refinement.

French Predominant

In comparison, Saigon, though less in total population, has a greater number of French people, with more than 10,000 as compared to 7,000 in Hanoi, so that the French influence is greater. Neighboring Saigon on the Mekong River is Cholon, which is a completely Chinese city. Utterly devoid of anything French, it is indeed a Chinese world, with its sounds of Mah Jong games, strains of native instruments, crowds of white-clad Chinese, mysterious lanes, and high-pitched Chinese conversation. One really begins to doubt whether one is not in the native quarters of Shanghai or Canton. As dealers in the rice trade of the Mekong delta, the people of Cholon occupy a commanding position in the foreign trade of Indo-China.

* * *

Returning again to the Paul Bert Avenue in Hanoi, one may go by tram to the Rue de la Soie, the center of the Annamese community. General merchandise stores and Indian cloth dealers line the streets. Annamese and Chinese dominate this section of the city, where merchants spread out their wares on the side-walks. Candles, government bonds, betel-nut, green pepper, rice cakes wrapped in tree leaves, and every other commodity under the sun are displayed in front of squatting merchants. Annamese people nonchalantly eat and drink amid the dust and clamour of the passing throngs.

The Tongking delta region, on either side of the Song-Koi River on the outskirts of Hanoi, is the most densely populated in Indo-China, having three times more people than Cochin-China. Due to the congested conditions, the problem of food shortage often arises, and many of the people live in abject poverty. The government has taken steps many times in an attempt to relieve the situation but without success.

The Annamese are an intelligent people. Confucianism plays an important part in their daily lives, with the family system of the Chinese being taken over by them. Also, from olden times, the Chinese influence has been very strong, affecting their customs and habits in many ways. At the present, the sons of the higher classes of Annamese have received French education in Hanoi and Saigon, and consequently have absorbed the French language and culture. Artists, writers, poets, doctors, lawyers, and technical experts may be found among the Annamese.

Aside from the Annamese, there are many other groups of peoples in Indo-China. In some cases, there have been some intermingling of blood during the long years, but in general they are quite distinctly divided by the areas in which they dwell.

French Indo-China may be divided into five states. Reading from the north they are Tongking, Laos, Annam, Cochin-China and Cambodia. The Annamese live in a general area extending from Tongking and Annam, to Cochin-China along the coastal sections of the country. In Cambodia are the Khmers, who are a mixture of Malayan and Indian blood and who at about 500 A.D. built the great Angkor civilization. Today they are second only to the Annamese in their level of culture, but lack the initiative and vigor of their former splendor. In the field of handicrafts, however, they surpass the Annamese and many fine silverwares worked by them may be found.

In the mountainous regions to the north in Laos live the Thai race, while near the Chinese border, by the small city of Lao-Kai are the Mans. These peoples are physically superior to the Thia race and wear a garb very similar to the Chinese.

Primitive People

The Mois and Khas are a primitive race, of Indonesian extraction, who live in the forests and hunt for their daily food. Occasionally they come down from the mountains to the cities of Annam and Cochin-China to barter the products of the mountains for those of the cities. Some, they say, may be seen going from door to door blowing a type of pipe and swaying from side to side, in order to gather small coins. Until recently they have been feared as a violent and ferocious race.

All these races live in their respective sections of the country in a more or less isolated fashion, and thus it may be said that there is little chance of them rising as a nation.

Due to this isolation the physical characteristics are much more pronounced, so that when one goes to Cambodia after becoming accustomed to seeing the Annamese, one is struck by the great difference. Also, compared to the Annamese houses which closely resemble those in China, the houses of the Cambodians, with their elevated floors like those of the Malayans, seem strange.

The Annamese have the oldest history of all the peoples in Indo-China for according to their legends, their kingdom existed more than 3,000 years ago, but during a greater part of that period they were under the rule of the Chinese.

In the 17th century, two state ministers, Tay and Nguyen, clashed in the dispute over the throne, as a result of which Nguyen was defeated and was forced to flee to Thailand. There he sought the aid of the French missionary, Pigneau de Behaine. With the support of the French, Nguyen was able to regain his position and to establish a new dynasty, which was the beginning of the Nguyen reign. In this way the French were able to gain a foothold on French Indo-China.

By the Saigon Treaty of 1862, the French were ceded three provinces within the eastern part of Cochin China, and by the treaty of 1874 Annam became a protectorate of France.

Administration of F.I.C.

The federated system of today came into existence in 1887. Cochin China is the only state under the direct control of the French with the seat of the colonial government situated at Saigon. The other four states, Tongking, Annam, Cambodia, and Laos are protectorates of France, with each having its own resident-general. The administration of all Indo-China is in the hands of the French governor-general with his quarters in Hanoi.

The descendant of the Nguyen abides in Hue, with Annam and Cambodia being his domain, while the descendant of the Khmer dynasty has his palace at Pnom-Penh, in Cambodia.

In their administration of Indo-China, the French in the course of years used two types of systems, that of assimilation and of cooperation. By the former is meant one in which the mother country tries to impose her culture on the peoples without recognizing their native traditions and customs. This led to much resentment by the native population. When Paul Bert became the resident general of Tongking and Annam, he realized the destructive nature of this system and replaced it with one of cooperation, by which the ancient culture was respected and encouragement given to the peoples, at the same time having them cooperate with the French administration.

Since the first World War, a compromise government was used, which has been continued to this day.

In September of 1940 the Japanese Imperial Forces made a peaceful entrance into Indo-China, and a firm pledge was made that Japan and French Indo-China would mutually undertake the defense of East Asia.

From January to March of this year, I traveled throughout Indo-China. At Hanoi, Haiphong, and Saigon, I was able to converse at length with members of the government in whose hands lay the responsibilities of the diplomatic relations during the present situation. Also I was able to meet people connected with industry and trade. I met Frenchmen who were doing their utmost for close coalition with Japan, and Annamese men and women of the intelligentsia who held the deepest friendly feeling for the Japanese.

And I was especially happy to see our Imperial Forces everywhere. They are not waging war in French Indo-China, but the soldiers stationed there, away from their homes, displayed the same discipline and seriousness of conduct seen on the battle-fronts.

There is nothing that gives one the feeling of security as that of meeting our Imperial troops in a foreign land, and that is not only due to the fact that I am a Japanese, for the same feeling of security and dependableness is felt by the French and the native population of Indo-China.

READERS IN COUNCIL

They Like Arithmetic

To the Editor:

Apparently the war leaders of Washington and Chungking seem to think that the use of astronomical figures is the secret of winning the war. Especially, do the Washington war-leaders seem to be fond of referring to the gigantic figures in the American defense expansion plan with respect to material and personnel.

The London Times correspondent in the United States wrote in his paper on March 18, 1942, that Brigadier-General Lewis B. Hershey was trying hard to classify and draft for Uncle Sam's army 41,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 65. The correspondent asserted that the General had been brooding over the project for the last 20 years.

The correspondent wrote that the United States Army had on December 7, 1941, 1,000,000 regulars and 700,000 men drafted in accordance with the Selective Service Act. The General and his friends are hoping to expand the army and add 32 "triangular" motorized divisions to the present 27; to double its air and tank forces; and to commission about 75,000 new officers before the end of this year, bringing the total United States army to 3,600,000 men. Not only that, the Washington war-chiefs hope to raise eventually their fighting force to seven or eight million men.

Obstacles

But there are many obstacles which stand in the way of General Hershey's project for expanding the American army to a stupendous size. For instance, the London Times correspondent declared that many American youths eligible for the Army oppose the draft system. Their most common objection is that they have dependents to look after. Evidently stronger objection comes from their wives. The London Times correspondent said that "since the United States went to war more than half a million working wives have quit their jobs" to become "dependents" in order to keep their husbands from the draftee camps or from the front to be cannon fodder. He continued, "the most painful duty of Selective Service headquarters is to identify the former working wives in order to persuade them to go back to work and free their husbands for the Army." Young American wives, however, are not exactly patriotic; they flatly refuse to resume their former work.

Neither American army life nor American navy life is inviting to the average American youth. Lieutenant Joseph W. Scott, of the United States Navy, expressed a grave concern over the lack of interest shown by young Americans for sea life. Despite many tempting inducements offered them by the Government, such as exemption from conscription and $99 allowance to cadets plus food, clothing and other daily necessities until they become officers, the quota of cadets is not being filled.

Not only that, after the American naval debacle in Coral Sea, a large number of Americans stormed the radio station in Boston, demanding that they be told the truth about the recent naval defeat. They virtually disrupted the broadcast.

Biggest Imitator

Like master like servant, what Washington does is at once imitated by its satellite, Chungking. Quite recently the Chungking military spokesman declared that the Chungking administration intended to swell its army to 26,000,000 men. Pythagoras must be chuckling in his grave to find he had so many unexpected followers in remote posterity. At the same time he must be saying to himself: "Well, I did not believe in my numbers myself, though."

Dismayed by great dislike for military life, shown by Chungking youths, General Chiang Kai-shek lamented the deplorable situation in his radio speech on July 10. He said that it pains his heart to see the Chungking youths still in a state of demoralization and apathy although two years ago he had urged them strongly to rectify their bad habits and to lead a new life. He continued: "While able-bodied male adults from villages are putting their flesh and blood against the enemy, there are not a few young intelligentzia who refuse to serve at the front or who try to avoid conscription by seeking refuge in the sanctuary of the school campus."

In the face of such a situation, Chungking's program for an army

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Decline of Yedo Shogunate

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part VII

On a certain fateful day in February, 1772, the year in which Okitsugu was promoted to Roju, a fire broke out in Meguro, suburb of Yedo, and the flames, blown about by wind, raged all over Yedo, reducing the greater part of the Shogunal capital to ashes. It marked the beginning of the reign of woes which smote the land. There were in quick succession earthquake, volcanic eruption, famine, flood and pestilence. In April of 1778 the volcanoes of Oshima, Idzu, burst into action, belching a downpour of burning ashes and molten rock, and within another year Sakurajima of Satsuma erupted, creating a great sensation and causing disastrous damage to men, beasts and property. In 1782 began that reign of unspeakable famines, known as the famines of Tenmei. A description of Dante's inferno would seem mild beside the vivid picture, still preserved in olden records, of the appalling miseries experienced during this awful visitation.

The number of the victims taken by this famine was beyond calculation; some people said it was over a million.

Mount Asama Erupts

In the midst of this horrible famine, that is, in 1783, Mount Asama, Shinshu erupted, killing 20,000 souls outright, and maiming and crippling thousands. It was in the same year that Okitomo, or Okitsugu's son, was made Wakadoshiyori—a member of the Junior Council—and the people were confirmed in the belief that the wrath of heaven was due to the Tanuma usurpations. The world outside moaned with dread suffering and wails of woe. Inside Tanuma's mansion were joy, festivities and congratulations. Meanwhile the Shogun, uninformed of any news of the world, amused himself by painting pictures which he was an adept, and by seeing his favorite artists doing their impromptu performances. It was Tanuma's will that the Shogun should be kept ignorant of the affairs of everyday world, and any one likely to pollute his Excellency's ear with disagreeable truths was denied audience. An amusing story, often quoted to illustrate Tanuma's heinous treachery, tells how the Shogun was once provoked to an inordinate fit of mirth at a tournament of archery and horsemanship held on the court grounds. The culture of samurai had been so neglected by the bad example of the Tanumas that they made miserable exhibitions at the show. The Shogun, when he saw the performers tumbling off their horses and missing the targets at every turn, could not help being "tickled to death," and he laughed as at the funniest comedy. Tanuma the senior expostulated with his lord, saying that he should not laugh at them because their clumsiness was due to his awe-inspiring presence, on which the Shogun, ridiculous to say, was pleased to express his admiration for their "zeal."

Beginning of Downfall

The beginning of the Tanumas' downfall was heralded by a dramatic event—the assassination of Okitomo, the son of Okitsugu, by a samurai named Sano Masatoki. It took place on March 24, 1784, while the famine was still raging, as the climax to the private quarrel long waging between the two men. Sano, the assailant, and the Tanumas traced their origin to the same ancestry, but as Sano represented the main branch, he was in possession of the generalogical scroll of the Sano line. This precious document Okitomo Tanuma had borrowed, it was said, with the intention of stealing it, so as to add to his many glories that of an ancient family line, and would not return it, though he was often asked to. At last Sano felt his patience exhausted. He divorced his wife and wrote his will, resolved to sacrifice his life in killing the villain. On the fateful day, as he plunged his sword into Okitomo in one of the great corridors of the Shogunal palace, there were some persons near the scene, but none dared to stop him. They evidently remembered the blunder of the thoughtless courtier who stopped Lord Asano in the act of killing Lord Kira and thereby gave the occasion for the vengeance of the Forty Seven Ronin. Poor Sano was bound to die for his act of unsheathing his sword in the court, and why should he not be left to accomplish that for which he had given his life to accomplish? It was also said, which was not unlikely, that Tanuma was so cordially hated by all that none would go to his rescue in moments of his danger. Anyhow Sano had ample time in which to inflict several severe wounds on his victim before Lord Matsudaira, one of the Great Censors, who had been witnessing the affray from afar leisurely came to the scene and placed him under arrest; for which "thoughtful conduct" Lord Matsudaira was afterward rewarded with a promotion in revenue. In the punishment of Sano the lessons learned in the affair of the Forty Seven Ronin were also remembered; for though Sano was immediately put in jail, he was not killed till Okitomo succumbed to his wounds. Okitomo died on April 2nd, and Sano performed harakiri on the following day, and he gladly died, knowing that his enemy had perished.

(To Be Continued)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

Japanese Tapestries

By KIKU YAMATA

Japanese Tapestries and Silk Fabrics. By His Excellency Charles Arsene-Henry, French Ambassador to Tokyo.

Although Japanese tapestries and silk fabrics have not up to now drawn much attention from research workers, the diplomat-author of this pioneer study calls it modestly "A contribution to the study of Tokugawa silk fabrics and tapestries in their decorative and esthetic meanings".

This book has been edited through the care of the Maison Franco-Japonaise of Tokyo. It is beautifully bound and covers one hundred and forty-six pages, including ninety photographs, seven of them being colored reproductions.

The efforts of several years' study, patient research and all the love required of an enlightened collector for the art of Japanese weavers are reflected in every page of this valuable book.

Without doubt, this book will find its place in museums and libraries the world over, and will be of much profit to students of the Orient, amateur art collectors and even among specialists who are engaged in silk weaving industries in cities like Lyons in France, where a museum has long been established to preserve all kinds of fabrics.

In his foreword, the author says: "In spite of their great beauty, ancient Japanese silk fabrics are still very little known. Neither in Japan nor abroad has anybody studied them rationally, up to the present. This essay tends to bring some order within the thick mass of impressions and ideas that throng our mind when we face these lofty works of art whose inspiration is sometimes so versatile that their esthetic tendencies appear to us somewhat contradictory.

"I tried to differentiate types and characteristics and their evolution.

"A few intellectual filiations constituted a solid basis upon which I could establish classifications, following an order of succession inside the series themselves."

Historical Study

This simple quotation will give an idea of the book and of its far reaching value. In the first chapter, the Ambassador depicts different kinds of ancient silk fabrics, bearing decorative designs. He speaks of their actual condition and of the subject treated by the artist. The second chapter is devoted to the development of different decorative styles during the Tokugawa period. Here we see how the Japanese were first attracted by silk of Chinese style, and then how in the course of the seventeenth century, pure Japanese style took the lead. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, Chinese style silk appeared again, with the impress of the lovely realism of Japanese decorative inspirations. Works of the variegated nineteenth century are not neglected either.

All through these pages, rich visions of woven dreams appear before the reader's eyes. The third and last chapter deals with the Buddhist kesa ritual garments which spurred the production of silk greatly.

The Ambassador learned much not only from his long residence in Japan and his familiar knowledge of Japanese works of art, but also from his own private collection. For years he has lovingly and carefully selected the most rare specimens of Japan's woven treasures. Every Friday during spring and summer, these were opened to inspection for his privileged visitors. Thus I enjoyed this opportunity of learning something of this sumptuous art. I was taught to differentiate on the decorated silks the female bird from the male which is in the habit of keeping its beak open. I heard Japanese lady friends comment ecstatically on the beauty of a tsuzure wedding garment. Better still I could feast my eyes upon ancient Court garments, radiant with pure crimson or sapphire blue. I could touch with my finger tips the old splendor of daimyos going to the hunt, wearing coats fringed with feathers or going to pay a courtesy call after a fire, donning heavily embroidered capes. I could well imagine even Sei Shonagon's witty remarks when I saw hanging from their bamboo racks daimyo's nightgowns. These were so gorgeous that the ugliest man would have retained some charm when wearing them to meet his lady.

Fukusa

Fukusas were not the lesser works to give evidence to the Japanese artists sense of nature. He has observed flowers with as much scientific precision as Leonardo da Vinci. He has depicted charming scenes with the same guileless humor as that of the Flemish primitives. Korin's science could show to the full in the limited square of a Fukusa.

The pleasures enjoyed by our eyes are associated in this book. He is a sure guide to initiate the readers to different techniques. He knows all that there is to know about textures, weaving, dyeing and painting on silk.

Deep understanding of other nations' civilization, a fine feeling for pure style and the inborn French taste and criticism of the author display themselves in all of these detailed chapters.

The Ambassador has given us a work, fit to inspire further study. He beckons others to continue their study of this intriguing art: "My personal experience entitles me to assure others that they will discover a noble and grand pleasure when concentrating their mind upon the perfect and constant artistic realizations that make up the national treasury of Japanese tapestries and silk fabrics."